

JPRS-SSA-84-056

15 May 1984

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

15 May 1984

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

ANGOLA

Status of National Beer Industry Studied (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 11 Apr 84)	1
Marketing, Distribution EKA Firm Figures	
MPLA Membership Figures, TGFA Annual Meeting (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 14 Mar 84)	4
Briefs Statement on SWAPO Release	7

CAPE VERDE

Communique Issued by PAICV National Council (VOZ DI POVO, 23 Mar 84)	8
Diplomatic Relations Established With Kampuchea (VOZ DI POVO, 23 Mar 84)	12
Brazil To Cooperate in Technical Training Effort (VOZ DI POVO, 31 Mar 84)	14
Ministerial Visit to GDR Described as Successful (VOZ DI POVO, 31 Mar 84)	16

CHAD

Qadhdhafi Setbacks Give Recourse to Terrorism (Editorial, Djede Koutou; AL-WATAN, 17 Mar 84)	19
Briefs BTCD Reopens	21

MALAWI

Briefs

New MP Appointed	22
------------------	----

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo Market Vendors Form Association (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 17 Apr 84)	23
---	----

Swedish Aid in Rehabilitating National Ports (Estacio Baptista; DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 10 Apr 84)	27
---	----

Briefs

Political Training in GDR	29
GDR Donates Tents	29
Irrigation Equipment, Tractors Repaired	29
First National Correspondence Courses	30
Railroad Link to Swaziland	30
Convention With EEC Signed	30

NAMIBIA

Bavarian Minister-President Urges Support for MPC (Franz Josef Strauss Interview; DIE REPUBLIKEIN, 16 Mar 84)	31
--	----

Survey of Ovambo Voters Reportedly Taken at Gunpoint (Tony Weaver; RAND DAILY MAIL, 24 Mar 84)	34
---	----

SWAPO Female Guerrilla Fighter Interviewed (Pendukeni Kaulinge Interview; SUNDAY TIMES, 25 Mar 84) ...	36
---	----

Survey of SA Whites' Attitude Toward Peace Move (THE CITIZEN, 5 Apr 84)	38
--	----

Mine Warfare Said Main Weapon Used by SWAPO (THE CITIZEN, 12 Apr 84)	39
---	----

Briefs

Self-Rule Progress	40
--------------------	----

NIGERIA

Sokoto Links Cut-Off, Other Communications Problems Noted (SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN, 15 Apr 84)	41
---	----

Contractors Summoned Over Abandoned PT Projects (SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN, 15 Apr 84)	43
---	----

Steel Council Whistle Blowers May Be Fired (Emman-Udoka; NEW NIGERIAN, 12 Apr 84)	45
--	----

Bauchi Local Government Money Missing (NEW NIGERIAN, 13 Apr 84)	46
Next 100 Days Called Crucial for Government (Editorial; THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY, 8 Apr 84)	47
Problems of Nigerian Military Leadership Analyzed (Lindsay Barrett; THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY, 8 Apr 84)	48
Analysis of Economic Problems Provided (THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY, 8 Apr 84)	51
Briefs	
Kano Bans Single Women	54

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Spells Out Role of New Governors (THE HERALD, 13 Apr 84)	55
Country's Development Since Independence Examined (Jacques de Barrin; LE MONDE, various dates)	58
Government To Introduce Drought Aid-for-Work Scheme (THE CHRONICLE, 3 Apr 84)	66
Component Rebuild Center Opens in Harare (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 16 Mar 84)	67
Australian Development Aid Increasing (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 16 Mar 84)	68
Textile Firm Hopes To Earn \$36 Million in Exports (THE HERALD, 5 Apr 84)	69
Farming Community Concerned Over Government's New Price Package (THE HERALD, 13 Apr 84)	70
Sentences Due in Drought-Relief Transport Racket (THE HERALD, 13 Apr 84)	72
Dissidents Set Fire To Borehole Rig (THE HERALD, 12 Apr 84)	73
Government Releases Mineral Production Figures (THE HERALD, 5 Apr 84)	74
Three Trade Unions Pay Bills, Readmitted in ZCTU (THE HERALD, 6 Apr 84)	75

Beef Exports Vital for Foreign Exchange (THE HERALD, 6 Apr 84)	76
Government To Build Agricultural Engineering Training Center (THE HERALD, 5 Apr 84)	73
New Gold Mine at Filabusi To Be Mined by UK Firm (THE HERALD, 5 Apr 84)	79
Briefs	
New Distillery	80
CSC Buys Drought Cattle	80
Japanese Survey Mission	80
Rains Save Gwanda Grazing	81
Tobacco Exports	81
ZCTU Workers' Advisory Council	81
Voters Urged to Register	82

STATUS OF NATIONAL BEER INDUSTRY STUDIED

Marketing, Distribution

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] The representatives of the country's brewing enterprises, with the exception of those in Huambo and Huila, have been meeting since yesterday to make an evaluation and assessment of the establishment of the beer marketing system in 1983, and an analysis of the sales plan for this year.

During the aforementioned meeting, which is taking place under the direction of the national director of the food industry, Carlos Ferreira, there will also be a discussion of the institutionalization arrangement of the beer marketing system, the agenda for which includes the discussion and approval of the regulations for the beer inspection organs and the establishment of rules for beer consumption among the workers in the beer enterprises.

An analysis of the implementation of the conclusions emanating from the meeting in Dondo, held in October 1982, at which policies for action between the Ministry of Industry and the Minister of Home Trade were established and reorganized, is also a matter that will be dealt with by the participants in the meeting.

Moreover, during the first meeting of that branch of industry, types of action were upheld, including concrete steps toward marketing and its control, and the radiuses for action for the participants therein were determined.

According to Carlos Ferreira, "This task was been difficult to carry out because of the decline in production brought about by the country's brewing enterprises."

With the new marketing system put into operation, work has also been started on the rotation of the containers between the other provinces and the breweries, and an attempt has also been made to reorganize the agents' distribution process, giving them credentials and preparing contracts for their marketing.

Commenting on the activity of the National Directorate of the Food Industry (DINIA), that official noted in his brief introduction that, "It has a control function and it has not succeeded in reorganizing in the way that was required;

because the need for making a change in the marketing of beer originated in this directorate, and has taken into account all the objective and subjective requirements."

The national director of the food industry also remarked: "The institutionalization of the service for brewery inspection and supervision will appear this year, to prevent diversions in the production and the marketing of beer outside of its channels."

Reducing the Rules for Self-Consumption

It is no secret to anyone that the rules on so-called self-consumption have caused the latter to assume alarming proportions in some enterprises which, unbelievable though it may seem, are in this way nurturing speculation on the parallel markets; because, for example, if a worker receives four or five six-packs per week, he consumes two and sells the rest. The self-consumption (which, in short, is self-supply for speculation) is another way of allowing the (dishonest) worker to become alarmingly wealthy.

In this connection, Carlos Ferreira commented that, in order to allow this alarming practice to become a habit in the brewing enterprises, DINIA has permitted the establishment of changed consumption by the workers "in the future, and we shall debate that at this meeting. We intend to reduce it to relatively low amounts, so long as it does not constitute unfairness to the workers in the breweries themselves."

EKA Firm Figures

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] The EKA Angolan Brewery Enterprise, located in the municipality of Dondo, fulfilled its production plan set for 1983 by 95 percent.

According to the production plan, EKA was supposed to produce 12 million liters of beer, equivalent to 1.62 million six-packs. However, if no obstacles arise, that target could be exceeded, because the enterprise's capacity allows for a production of 15 million liters.

Evaristo Pires, director of this brewery unit, nevertheless appears to be satisfied with the way in which the 260 workers have performed their duties. In fact, EKA operates 24 hours around the clock, and its workers have not spared any efforts, not only to increase production, but to raise productivity as well.

It was as a result of this collective effort that, in 1978, EKA won the Socialist Emulation Banner for North Kwanza Province. "We always emulate, because we know that everyone expects it of our enterprise," remarked Evaristo Pires, who added that EKA produces beer only in bottles, because that makes its transportation easier.

The EKA director emphasized to our reporter that the enterprise which he directs is not struggling with problems involving a lack of raw material, an excuse often used by other officials, which serves only to justify mistakes, or the excuse of competition. "EKA has not yet reached the point of a depletion of its stocks, because its production is carried out in accordance with the stored materials. Hence, we shall not have any raw material problems until June 1984."

Special heed has also been given to the training of cadres, so that, at present, the enterprise is not beset with technical spoilage. These are the big secrets which make it possible for EKA to meet the needs of the provinces of North Kwanza, South Kwanza, Malanje and Moxico; and also those of the "headquarters" of countless visitors who make the municipality of Dondo their meeting place before continuing on to the city of Luanda.

Other Goals

One of the major goals of EKA's workers is to attain a production of 14 million liters of beer per year. That was the maximum production achieved by the enterprise in 1974.

However, long or medium-term plans will make it possible to break that record. In fact, Evaristo Pires stressed that the Angolan Government is planning the expansion of the EKA Brewery Enterprise. This expansion, which will take place in two stages, will allow for a production of 25 million liters of beer during the first phase. The conclusion of the second phase will double that production.

According to Evaristo Pires, the expansion of EKA will cause the enterprise to keep its commitments to the four provinces and to the population of the municipality of Dondo in particular, in a more streamlined manner.

2909

CSO: 3442/340

MPLA MEMBERSHIP FIGURES, TGFA ANNUAL MEETING

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Mar 84 p 10

[Text] During the course of the past 2 years, 161 individuals, 39 of whom were women, joined the MPLA-Labor Party in Cabinda, continuing the process of the party's growth that has been under way throughout the entire national territory.

This number, confirmed by the party's municipal committees, based on the slogan "those who deserve to be, and not those who want to be, are members of the party," was selected from the 237 workers who applied, and the majority were proposed by the party's rank and file structural entities.

This is a result of the intense, selfless effort which, in an impressive manner, made possible the holding of 83 sensitizing meetings in 88 production units in various sections of the region, which were prioritized in the context of this important process of the party's growth.

Moreover, owing to their fitting participation in party activities, 253 candidates out of the 455 which existed in this region during 1982 became members. It should be noted that the presence of 12 women in this group was also prominent.

Meanwhile, also in connection with this process, the executive commission of the party's outgoing Provincial Committee ratified proposals from 92 members of the JMPLA-Party Youth for membership, out of the 138 individuals submitted for that purpose.

By virtue of the combined efforts for training the cells and intermediate structural entities in the field of statistics, as well as for setting up the rank and file organizations with the intermediate and upper structural entities, at present there are 1,026 party members under control in the entire province.

Those individuals (701 members and 235 candidates) are organized into 97 cells and in three work site party committees that Cabinda has.

The party's presence in the Angolan Armed Forces is quite evident and growing, with emphasis on the existence, at present, of 98 members and 45 candidates, organized into 15 cells and an MPLA-Labor Party work site committee in this province.

During the past 2 years, 631 party membership cards were distributed in the province, and 17 members were expelled.

TGFA Evaluation Meeting

Greater effort in the political training of the combatants was demanded of the political workers of the Angolan Border Guard Troops (TGFA), at the conclusion of the annual evaluation meeting of the Second Border Command's (Cabinda) Leadership Council.

The meeting, the closing of which was attended by the provincial commissioner, Armando N'Dembo, discovered difficulties and shortcomings in the logistical and materiel supplies of the troops, on the other hand regarding the combatants' state of health as satisfactory.

The council meeting, which lasted 2 days, and was directed by First Lt Nelito Naval, commander of the Second Region's Border Guard Troops, in addition, praised the combatants for the work performed last year in protecting the borders, which resulted in the detection and capture of 1,539 law-breakers (violators of the border).

In his address, the provincial commissioner stressed the need for increasing the political and literacy effort among the combatants, to reinforce discipline and organization.

In conclusion, Armando N'Dembo praised the combatants from the Second Region's TGFA for the way in which they had managed to carry out the party and state instructions in the defense of the borders; and called upon them to constantly reinforce unity with the people, primarily along the borders.

Also in attendance at the closing session were all the members of the CPP's Executive Commission and the commander of the Second Politicomilitary Region, Lt Colonel "Russo".

Presentation of Items Seized by the TGFA

Large amounts of medicines, watches, hospital supplies and a considerable sum of national currency (kwanzas) which was intended to be used for contraband have been held at the Angolan Border Guard Troops (TGFA) command post, awaiting the presentation thereof to the public shortly.

This material was confiscated from the smugglers by the air traffic control section at Cabinda airport during the final quarter of last year.

The air traffic control section, an organ of the TGFA created recently, also announced the seizure of large volumes of dried fish, foodstuffs and electrical equipment, among other items of known and unknown ownership, arriving from Soyo and Luanda for the same purposes.

On Friday, the Executive Commission of the party's Cabinda Provincial Committee met in this city for its first meeting since its election on 20 December of last year.

During the meeting, directed by its coordinator, Armando N'Dembo, member of the MPLA-Labor Party's Central Committee, matters relating to the internal life of the party and the people in the province were analyzed.

2909

CSO: 3442/340

BRIEFS

STATEMENT ON SWAPO RELEASE—South African authorities announced in Windhoek yesterday that preparations are under way with a view to releasing 54 SWAPO members who are detained at the Mariental concentration camp in Southern Namibia. This news was reported by the AFP, which cites Willie van Niekerk, South African administrator-general in Namibia, who hypocritically stated that the forthcoming release of these Namibian patriots is part of the effort to secure a negotiated settlement of the Namibian conflict. Interviewed by the AFP, Willie van Niekerk said that the prisoners will be released soon as their families are informed and further said that the decision had been taken after the conclusion of a security report which had concluded that the 54 Namibian patriots did not constitute a threat to security. The hypocrisy of the racist regime has no limits because nobody can understand whether the release of the said patriots is due to the so-called effort for a negotiated settlement with SWAPO or whether it is because they did not constitute a threat to the regime's security. [Text] [MB041216 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 May 84]

CSO: 3442/351

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY PAICV NATIONAL COUNCIL

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 23 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] The National Council of the PAICV [African Independence Party of Cape Verde] held its second special session in Praia on 13-16 March 1984, with Secretary General Aristides Pereira presiding.

The agenda for the meeting included the following points, among others:

- Evaluation and approval of the directives for the application of the resolutions of the Second Congress.
- Evaluation and approval of the Regulations for the National Council and the general regulations for its departments.
- Approval of the party budget.
- Redefinition of quota assessments.
- Report on preparations for the First Congress of the JAAC-CV.

Evaluation and Approval of the Party Regulations.

1. The council evaluated and approved the documents submitted by the Secretariat and the commissions establishing the directives and guidelines necessary for the planning of the activities of the party and state organs with a view to implementing the resolutions of the Second Congress.

Where the internal life of the party is concerned in particular, the National Council decided:

--In the organizational realm: to recommend to the bodies on all levels that they continue to devote special attention to the work of the base level groups, to questions of organization as such and training-advancement, and simultaneously to the perfecting and consolidation of internal democracy.

In this connection the National Council recommended that the Second National Assembly of the organization scheduled for this year have as its main theme party work in the base organization, and that it serve as an opportunity for an in-depth assessment of the functioning of these structures, producing proposals of concrete measures to strengthen the groups in both the realms of

organization and ideological work and their intervention at the work and residential sites.

--In the realm of cadre policy: to entrust to the Political Commission the task of submitting a proposal defining in particular the mechanisms leading to an adequate understanding of staffing and supervision of the cadres and allowing for their continuing training through plans for all levels and strata of responsibility.

--In the realm of ideological work: to recommend the approval of solutions adapted to the exercise of party leadership in the ideological sector and articulation of party and state action in this field. In particular, the council recommended the creation of mechanisms to follow ideological action and established the structure of the National Information Council, responsible for supervising the activities of state bodies and the mass organizations in the information sector and coordinating this activity with the ideological actions of the party bodies.

The National Council further recommended to the Secretariat that a national meeting on ideological work be planned to undertake a profound analysis of the measures and mechanisms to be utilized.

--On the training level: to emphasize the need to continue to work toward raising the political-ideological and cultural level of the militants, and in particular the establishment of the political and psychological conditions needed in order to eliminate illiteracy rapidly and bring about the school advancement of the militants and the orientation of the work of individual militants through the organization of guided reading and studies.

Because of the outstanding role the Amilcar Cabral Institute is called upon to play in the training process, the National Council recommended the acceleration of installation work so that it can begin operation before this year ends.

2. Within the framework of its role of orientation and supervision of the activities of state bodies, the National Council deliberated at length on aspects of the function of the state in our society, the public administration, democratic legality and the development and strengthening of the regime of Revolutionary National Democracy.

Special attention was devoted to the implementation of measures with a view to the institutionalization of real local authorities and the development of participation by the popular masses in the exercise and control of government. In particular, the National Council recommended:

--the undertaking of as complete an assessment as possible of the national experience acquired in the realm of organizing the local authorities;

--the drafting and discussion by the masses and approval of the laws of the local authorities;

--the implementation of measures leading to the adoption of elections for the choice of the citizens who should occupy seats in the organs of local authority, the zonal courts and the other bodies with popular participation; and

--the establishment of bodies or organs for the coordination and harmonization of popular participation on all levels.

Within the framework of its role in the orientation and control of the actions of the mass and social organizations, the council devoted special attention to trade union policy. Having evaluated the basic ideas submitted in terms of the directives of the Second Congress and other party documents, the National Council concluded that there is a need to define the trade union policy of the PAICV in a clear and systematic fashion.

3. With a view to the continued perfecting of the functioning of the party on the higher level, the National Council approved its regulations.

The Regulations of the National Council will supplement the provisions of the bylaws where the authority of its various organs, the frequency of and convocation of meetings, party representation on the international level and relations with state bodies and mass and social organizations are concerned, among other things.

The National Council also approved the general regulations for its departments.

4. The National Council further approved the general party budget for the 1984 fiscal year, which reflects the new dynamics to be imposed on the various party bodies, consistent with the recommendations of the Second Congress. Taking the present situation into account, the National Council stressed the need for rigorous management of party income and expenditures. With this in view, certain norms for party financial management were adopted.

5. Where quota contributions are concerned, the National Council concluded that there is a need to adapt them to the criteria which governed the initial establishment of quantities as a function of the members' income and wage levels. To this end, it created a commission the task of which will be a deeper analysis of the problem and the submission of a study-proposal for approval by the Political Commission.

6. Pursuant to the recommendations at its last meeting and in accordance with the decisions of the Second Congress, the National Council evaluated the results of the national public competition for proposed new party symbols, and it decided to entrust final approval of the project selected to the Political Commission.

7. The National Council evaluated a detailed report from the leadership of the JAAC-CV concerning the first congress of that youth organization and expressed its satisfaction with the impact and popular mobilization characterizing the preparations. It appealed to the party and state bodies and members for support of all kinds for the holding of this event.

8. The Fourth Regular Assembly of the National Council noted with satisfaction the organizational level of the meeting, and recommended that efforts be continued along these lines, such as to make the meetings of this body increasingly productive and efficient.

Praia, March 1984, Secretariat of the National Council of the PAICV.

5157

CSO: 3442/326

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH KAMPUCHEA

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 23 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Cape Verde and Democratic Kampuchea have decided to establish diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level, according to a joint communique signed at the conclusion of the official visit paid to our country from 17 to 21 March by the delegation headed by State Council Vice President and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen.

The minister, who brought a message from the head of the Kampuchean state, Heng Sharim, to President of the Republic Aristides Pereira, met with Minister of Foreign Affairs Silvino da Luz for talks on Sal Island.

The delegation, which also included Bo Rasy, director of the African and Middle East Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sieng Kim Hun, deputy director of that same department, Bu Oy Saing, head of the Information Office at the MNE [Ministry of Foreign Affairs], and Cham Prasidh, private secretary to the minister, met with a delegation from Cape Verde headed by Minister of Finance Osvaldo Lopes de Silva, for talks.

These talks, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding, according to the statement in the joint communique, covered the situations in both nations and matters of mutual interest, as well as the main issues on the international scene, including the situation in southern Africa. The two parties reportedly confirmed their support of the Front Line nations, expressing the view that only the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 435 could provide a proper framework for the solution of the Namibian problem.

On the subject of East Timor, the two delegations indicated their total support of and solidarity with the struggle of the Mauber people under the leadership of the FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence], and they urged the international community to continue every effort with a view to bringing about the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from this territory.

Where the Middle East is concerned, Cape Verde and Kampuchea reconfirmed their support of and solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO.

They urged the implementation of the pertinent UN and OAU resolutions to resolve the conflicts in the Western Sahara and Chad. The two parties made

clear their concern about the proliferation of international conflicts and the escalation of the armaments race, and they emphasized their support of all peace efforts and undertakings on the part of the peoples and countries dedicated to peace and justice, with a view to decreasing tension in international relations, preserving world peace and ensuring the happiness of the peoples.

During their stay in the city of Praia, the members of the Kampuchean delegation had an audience with the president of the republic and the prime minister, paid a courtesy visit to the vice-president of the people's national assembly, and also visited of points of economic, historic and cultural interest.

5157

CSO: 3442/326

BRAZIL TO COOPERATE IN TECHNICAL TRAINING EFFORT

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 31 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] A technical cooperation agreement between the IFAP and the Brazilian National Service for Industrial Apprenticeship [SENAI] was reached at the culmination of the working visit paid by our secretary of state, Dr Corsino Fortes, to Brazil, at the head of a delegation which included Director General of Labor and Employment Soares Brito and IFAP President Francisco Monteiro, signatories of this protocol.

The delegation from Cape Verde participated in the Second Technical Meeting on Employment and Vocational Training held in Brasilia under the auspices of the ILO [International Labor Organization] and attended by representatives (on the ministerial level) of Brazil, Portugal, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, and by secretaries of state from Cape Verde and Mozambique. Angola was not represented, because of unforeseeable last-minute developments, although it has collaborated in this undertaking since it began in 1983.

According to the protocol signed with the SENAI produced by this multilateral effort, technical cooperation with the IFAP will include the exchange of experience, knowledge and studies in the vocational training field, and aid to enterprises. Both vocational training institutions are to engage in technical cooperation in the planning and administration of vocational training, in the system of identifying and quantifying manpower training needs and aid in the realm of small and average business management. There will be an exchange of technicians and experts, courses and seminars, as well as technical advice and equipment, with a view to implementing these announced goals.

At the conclusion of the work, it was decided that there will be another meeting of all the participating countries at the next ILO conference scheduled to be held in Geneva in June, in advance of a meeting of the ILO, Portugal and Brazil, in order to specify the mechanisms for cooperation in the realm of employment and technical-vocational training.

Meanwhile, pursuant to these activities, a Portuguese delegation is scheduled to arrive in our country today, 31 March, to study methods of cooperation in this field in loco. During the Brasilia meeting Cape Verde asked for support for its employment structure, in particular for the development of a statistical center, the establishment of a second vocational training sector (for the metal-mechanical sector), and the establishment of a vocational information system.

President Joao Figueiredo of Brazil granted a lengthy audience to the participants in this second meeting, and he stressed the importance of Brazilian cooperation with the Portuguese-speaking African nations, referring to the common cultural and linguistic roots. Moreover, this meeting was enthusiastically supported by Brazilian government officials and the press in general.

5157

CSO: 3342/326

MINISTERIAL VISIT TO GDR DESCRIBED AS SUCCESSFUL

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 31 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] "The visit I have just made to the GDR was crowned with success," Colonel Silvino da Luz, minister of foreign affairs, said in statements to the national media on his return to Praia last week after the conclusion of his official visit of about 4 days to the German Democratic Republic, at the invitation of his East German counterpart, Oskar Fischer.

According to Silvino da Luz, his visit to the GDR came at a time when both the African continent and various other parts of the world are being affected by the crises interfering with peace, stability and world security. Such a situation, the Cape Verdian minister stressed, is always a subject for analysis, and, along these same lines, there is a tendency, whenever ministers of foreign affairs meet, to take up these problems first.

Naturally, Silvino da Luz discussed the talks he had with his East German counterpart, Oskar Fischer, during a meeting in which, he said, they were able to make an assessment of the international situation, with particular emphasis on their respective zones.

Thus where the African continent is concerned, there was discussion of the prospects for the holding of the next OAU summit meeting (to be held in Conakry) and the matter of the conflicts in Chad and the Sahara, in particular, as well as the situation in southern Africa.

According to Colonel Silvino da Luz, special attention was given by the German authorities to the Cape Verdian point of view on the situation in southern Africa, first because it is a problem pertaining to our continent, and secondly because of the fact that they are aware of the commitment our state has made to contributing to ensuring that peace is established in this part of the African continent.

The German authorities, in turn, talked about the problems in Europe, devoting special emphasis to the issue of disarmament, a problem about which there has been much debate recently.

Bilateral Cooperation

According to the chief Cape Verdian diplomatic official, "the ties of friendship and even a certain kind of cooperation with the GDR already constitute a tradition which goes back to the old days of the armed national liberation

struggle. Moreover," he further emphasized, "since winning its national independence, Cape Verde has signed a number of agreements with this friendly country, pertaining to the most widely varied fields."

Along this line of thinking, the visit paid by the Cape Verdian minister also provided an opportunity for an evaluation of what the relations between the two countries have been within the framework of cooperation, as well as the establishment of principles concerning the possible date for the next mixed commission meeting.

On the other hand, it also provided an opportunity for the resolution of certain current problems pending within the framework of bilateral cooperation.

During his stay in the GDR, Colonel Silvino da Luz met with high-ranking party and state officials, Deputy Council of State Chairman Horst Sindermann, Prime Minister Willi Stoph and other members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee being outstanding among them.

On the first day of his visit, GDR Minister for Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer gave a dinner in honor of his Cape Verdian counterpart at the Unter den Linden Palace. It was attended by Egon Grenz, a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED); Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, presenting the president of the Council of State; Hans-Joachim Heusinger, representing the chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other leaders in the public life of the country.

During the dinner, Oskar Fischer praised the now "traditional relations of friendship between the two parties, states and peoples," based on the common ideal of "struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and for peace and social progress." On the other hand, the East German minister for foreign affairs recalled the "long tradition in the liberation struggle of the Cape Verdian people, whose efforts to build a new, more just social order have also been the focus of attention on the part of the people of the GDR."

In response, Colonel Silvino da Luz, the Cape Verdian minister of foreign affairs, spoke of the "strengthened determination of the party and the government of the Republic of Cape Verde to develop and consolidate the relations which already exist between the parties and the peoples and with the entire socialist community." He stated that "the emergence of and the efforts made by the socialist states in Europe were and are in reality a source of inexhaustible strength and an incomparable support for the national liberation movement."

Following his visit to the city of Potsdam, about 30 kilometers from Berlin, Colonel Silvino da Luz had an opportunity to visit the equally famous Sans Souci Castle.

Also, on the evening of 22 March, Cape Verdian Minister of Foreign Affairs Silvino da Luz visited the site where the historic Potsdam Treaty among the four superpowers was signed immediately after World War II. The director of

the Cecilienhof Castle in Potsdam explained the history of the famous treaty to the Cape Verdian visitor.

Visit to Czechoslovakia

During the trip to the GDR, the delegation headed by Colonel Silvino da Luz, which also included the ambassador of Cape Verde to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Col Alvaro Dantas Tavares, the head of the International Organizations Department, Manuel Amante da Rosa, and the head of the economic department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Amilcar Lima, made a technical stopover of 1 day in Czechoslovakia.

This was a stop which in practice turned into a working day with practical results. The long talks between Silvino da Luz and his Czechoslovak counterpart led to agreement on various aspects which may result in the signing of a cultural agreement in the short run, and including, on the other hand, the possibilities of other agreements for cooperation in specific fields.

On that same occasion, Silvino da Luz received an invitation from his counterpart to pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia at a future date, which will also serve to consolidate the friendly relations already existing and to discuss the aspects of bilateral cooperation in detail.

5157

CSO: 3342/326

QADHDHAFI SETBACKS GIVE RECOURSE TO TERRORISM

N'Djamena AL-WATAN in French 17 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Editorial by Djede Koutou]

[Text] The political, military and diplomatic setbacks suffered lately by Qadhdhafi have sunk him into the deepest despair. In fact, for several weeks, the Colonel has been ranting and raving, stamping his feet and multiplying his reprimands, arrogance and provocations regarding the French government which he constantly enjoins to withdraw its military contingents from the MANTA operation. In his contemptuous escapades and his desperate blackmail, the crazy man of Tripoli invariably brandishes his favorite weapon: recourse to terror. However, he has not won his case, for the French government has proven to be imperturbable and impassive to the uproar from Tripoli. Last weekend, the crazy man from the Syrtes moved decisively from invectives and verbal threats to action.

The French victim of Qadhdhafi's blind terrorism was the U.T.A. transportation company, whose DC8 airplane was completely burned up and innocent travelers injured following the attack. By this odious, criminal and barbaric act, worthy of the Middle Ages, Qadhdhafi has once more shown that he will stop at nothing to achieve his goal of conquering Chad. This act likewise constitutes a scathing refutation of the obscurantists who, in spite of the facts, continue to maintain the confusion and recognize any role for the would-be opponents in the unavowed intention of deforming the reality of an all-out war waged against the people of Chad by Qadhdhafi.

This new form of war aimed at France and Chad simultaneously has no other goal than to obtain through terror the withdrawal of French support for the people of Chad, whom Qadhdhafi has sworn to reduce to silence and submission. The lesson to be drawn from the new escalation should lead to reflection more than once. Qadhdhafi has hereby opened a new type of front in his policy of aggression and destabilization of Chad and the region, a front which no doubt will develop in the coming days, for experience proves that Qadhdhafi only mounts the horse of terrorism when he is in desperate straits.

This is why energetic measures must be taken to thwart these simple-minded methods and prevent him from doing further damage before it is too late. The preservation of order and security in the region can only be at this price, but

the question becomes delicate. Qadhdhafi's terror is usually financed by the Libyan "popular bureau of foreign liaison" and is carried out by his foreign agencies scattered around the world under the strange name of "people's bureau." In fact, it will be up to each country concerned with the new rise in violence of Tripoli's criminal regime to assume its responsibilities and adopt the essential measures to contain the hidden activities of his Libyan "people's bureaus," which continue to defy the pertinent principles which govern international relations.

Will the people of Chad, who up until now have contained and supported all the weight of Qadhdhafi's madness, know how to play the same role in the new form of Libyan aggression. It is all the more improbable that the agents in the paid service of Libyan terrorism will continue to foment their coups beginning with the officers who are favorable to them, in this case the African capitals where the Libyan "subversion bureaus" are still based.

9895

CSO: 3419/573

BRIEFS

BTCD REOPENS--The Banque Tchadienne de Credit et de Depots (BTCD) reopened its doors on 30 December 1983 after 3 years of inactivity. The resumption of activities by this national bank took place thanks to the loan of 700 million CFA francs given to it by the Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique. Since its start-up, the BTCD has been anxious to reinstitute its primary vocation, which consists of granting to businessmen and others credits to allow them to solve their financial and economic problems. Thus it is that COTONTCHAD, SONASUT, OMVSD, SHELL and some private individuals have just benefitted from its services. On the other hand, the BTCD was able to obtain from its creditors, in 2 months, a reimbursement of an appreciable amount. [Excerpt] [N'Djamena AL-WATAN in French No 268, 10 Mar 84 pp 5-6] 9895

CS0: 3419/573

MALAWI

BRIEFS

NEW MP APPOINTED--His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Kamuzu Banda, in exercise of powers under the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi, has nominated Mr (Manasi Anderson Mbango) to be member of parliament for Lilongwe Northwest. In a government announcement, a spokesman for the national headquarters of the Malawi Congress Party in Lilongwe said the appointment of Mr (Mansi Anderson Mbango) is with effect from yesterday. [Text] [MB011057
Blantyre Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 May 84]

CSO: 3400/919

MAPUTO MARKET VENDORS FORM ASSOCIATION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 17 Apr 84 pp 8-9

[Excerpts] Proposing to "serve the public in an organized way" and to "provide quality merchandise at the best price," thus "promoting material, social and cultural well being," the market vendors in the city of Maputo are organizing in an association. They are currently studying and discussing the major documents to be submitted to the respective constituent conference, which they hope will take place within this year in the nation's capital.

There are about 14,896 vendors who conduct their activities in 53 markets distributed over 4 zones of Greater Maputo. The formation of an association is particularly important to them in overcoming the various problems they face, both in acquiring and in selling their products. According to some vendors we contacted, in addition to the lack of transport means (in most cases expensive, which brings up the cost to the consumer), the producers refuse to accept money for the produce grown on their farm plots.

Difficulties Have Benefited the Seller

Some retail vendors admit, however, that it is not only the cost of transportation which drives up the prices charged for most products sold at the stalls in the capital markets. Antonio Muando, an employee of Vidreira de Mocambique and a resident of the Central District, said there were "some bad vendors, who take advantage of the existing difficulties, charging high prices and filling their own pockets."

Amid the bustle of the Xipamanine market and the coming and going of the housewives in search of fish and fire wood to prepare lunch, Rosa Chauque, married, a house maid and a resident of Chamanculo District, was telling us that some of the inspectors are "bought off" by the vendors. "They make them tea for their lunch, offer them cassava, sweet potatoes and ears of corn, and obviously the inspectors keep their mouth shut," she observed. "Otherwise, how it is explained that the inspectors don't take action? You know, to prepare lunch for four people, a person will spend at least 400 meticals: 200 meticals for 'nhangane' and another 200 for fire wood. And even at that, there won't be enough 'nhangane' or fire wood left over for supper. Don't the inspectors see all this going on? Or are these the prices that have been officially approved?"

Action

It is with regard to this combination of problems, which affect both the vendors and the general public, that the Market Vendors' Association of the City of Maputo intends to act," educating its members about the relationship between organizational, productive and economic tasks," as it states in the respective statutes, which are being studied and discussed in dozens of markets in the urban and suburban districts of the Mozambican capital.

In addition to working to "carry out the production-marketing principal," the vendors' association proposes to "help combat speculation, monopolization, black-marketing and other forms of exploitation" and to "improve the marketing system."

According to its statutes, the country's newest social-professional association intends to strengthen and expand its associative action by regularly admitting new members and creating the best working conditions for its members, representing and effectively defending their basic interests.

An official of the OTM [Organization of Mozambican Workers] in the city of Maputo explained to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE that, although the future association is not a union organization, its activity will be ruled by the principles set down in the OTM statutes, with the goal of freeing and developing the creative initiative of the Mozambican working class. He stressed:

"According to the OTM statutes, membership is limited to those who live solely by their labor, that is, wage-earners. It happens that market vendors do not fully meet these criteria and hence cannot be OTM members. However, all the preparatory work to form the Market Vendors' Association of the City of Maputo is being guided and coordinated by the OTM in this city. Incidentally, this is taken up in the OTM statutes, notably in Chapter VI, Article 39, which states that the 'OTM may create technical-professional, cultural or scientific associations to liberate and develop the creative initiative of the workers and to foster engagement in scientific investigation and the arts.'

"On that basis," he continued, "we are directing and coordinating the activity in preparation for the creation of this new social-professional association. Once it is functioning, that association should strictly observe the general principles of our organization."

Mass Movement

Replying to a question from our reporter, the local union official noted that even before the first seminars to study and discuss the documents to be submitted to the constituent conference of the Market Vendors' Association, 9,000 members had already enrolled, which demonstrates "the interest which the association has created among the vendors, and this encourages us to follow the proceedings more closely. This is really a mass movement," he added, "and it is unequivocal proof that the vendors no longer wish to remain on the sidelines in the struggle to organize the Mozambican workers; they are interested in forming an association to better serve the interests of the public, which means all of us, and to overcome the difficulties and problems which the public confronts in daily life."

Considering that, in general, all national and foreign vendors may (and should) enroll in the future association, the official stressed that the act of enrollment should serve as witness that they are dedicated to their trade and are committed to respect and to strive to meet the standards and principles defined in the statutes, program and bylaws of the association.

Dignity of Vendors

"An important point addressed in the statutes of the future association," the OTM official said at one point, "is that the vendor is obligated to combat black-marketeering, speculation, monopolization and other dishonest business practices, thus helping to regulate the market system and earn the respect of the public."

Alda Fatima Gundana, married, is a vendor at the Malanga market. Alda feels that this issue of dignifying the function of the vendor merits the special attention of the association, which she joined immediately. She added that there is no respect for the market vendor, and on the buses, within the family and in other sectors, the vendor is harassed, humiliated and misunderstood, and is even considered a petty criminal. She admitted, however, that in many cases this situation was created by the vendor himself. In search of easy money, he has used every expedient, and has not practiced his profession with diligence, honesty and dignity.

"But in some cases the vendor is considered a 'savior,'" we observed. Alda Fatima Gundana did not agree with this designation; "This is a polite way of calling us black marketers. Moreover," she said, "the ones who call us 'saviors' are people who need something, but who basically detest the black-marketeers."

Arnaldo White, a vendor at the Xipamanine market, agreed with his colleague, and added that there are heated debates on this issue and that not all the vendors are dishonest; they are not all just interested in making a profit. "There are also honest people among us, who are interested in seeing that the public is served better and who condemn the bad attitudes of their colleagues," he pointed out, adding:

"So much so that, once we learned that a vendors' association was to be created, many of us applied for membership, and every day there are more people coming to join the association. Since the association itself proposes to combat black-marketing and speculation, if we were all blackmarketeers and speculators we would certainly not be joining, since the purpose of the association is to combat these things."

When we suggested that some vendors might be applying for membership in the future organization in order to obtain, without too much hassle, the products they need to sell at their stalls, as happened with the consumer cooperatives, Fernando Moises, a market vendor in the "Luis Cabral" district, said this was not entirely the case, since there is an awareness that there will still be a shortage of products. "The existence of an association does not mean that our stands will automatically be loaded with produce. This will require an effort on our part, either to encourage the farmers to produce more or to start our own farm plots."

In this regard, the local OTM official stressed that in order to obtain products, the future Market Vendors' Association of the City of Maputo will sign supply contract with producers in the so-called greenbelt around the Mozambican capital and in neighboring regions. "When the association is created," he said, "we are going to hold meetings with production units to promote agreements to supply marketable products to the vendors, and we will also take steps within the association to start truck gardens, as one of the supply sources."

According to the OTM official, once these agreements are signed, the capital markets will no longer have the stalls for private producers which were created last year as an incentive to family production, or the Hortifruticola stalls. Referring specifically to Hortifruticola, he added that a contract is expected to be signed between the future market association and that state enterprise to supply products for the markets.

6362

CS0: 3442/346

MOZAMBIQUE

SWEDISH AID IN REHABILITATING NATIONAL PORTS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 Apr 84 p 16

[Article by Estacio Baptista]

[Text] By the end of 1984, the governments of Mozambique and Sweden will initiate an important aid project to rehabilitate the nation's ports, an undertaking of major significance for the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference], DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE learned from a delegation of SIDA (a Swedish organization for aid to developing countries), which has been visiting the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

The SIDA delegation came here to meet with Mozambican authorities to discuss issues related to the investment.

We were told that, in a first phase, the project will cost an estimated \$8 million (about 320,000 contos), to rehabilitate the major national ports, specifically, Maputo, Beira and Nacala.

In the initial phase, Sweden has pledged manpower and material support. It is already known that seven Swedish technicians have been committed to this project, as well as various types of equipment, such as buoys, signal lights and radios. Mozambique will supply cadres from the maritime and river transport sectors.

We learned that the project will include three phases, and will probably be completed by 1986.

Three Phases

The members of the SIDA delegation, which consisted of engineers from the naval and civil construction sectors, were accompanied by the SADCC representative in Maputo. They told us that the three phases of the project are as follows:

The first phase consists of the rehabilitation of the three principal Mozambican ports, specifically, Maputo, Beira and Nacala, with the possibility of including the port of Quelimane. The second phase basically involves the rehabilitation of lighthouses, buoys and other equipment required for safe navigation of the Mozambican coast.

Although the delegation could not offer any details at this time, the last phase, if it comes about, will consist of the rehabilitation or construction of small river ports.

"Minor navigational aids" were also mentioned as part of the support to be provided by Sweden.

6362

CS0: 3442/436

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

POLITICAL TRAINING IN GDR--On Saturday, 35 party and government cadres will leave for the GDR to attend a course in community politics. The group consists of provincial directors, district administrators and directors and also some provincial delegates and members of the AMASP [Association of Friendship and Solidarity among Peoples]. The Mozambican cadres are participating in the course in the GDR within the framework of the cooperation agreement between AMASP and the GDR League of Friendship among Peoples. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 16 Apr 84 p 3] 6362

GDR DONATES TENTS--In Maputo, the GDR Solidarity Committee presented 200 army tents, with a capacity to shelter 600 people, to the AMASP [Association of Friendship and Solidarity among Peoples], its Mozambican counterpart, in support to the victims of the national disasters. The GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Mozambique, who presented the donation, also announced that a ship would soon be arriving in the country, bringing a large shipment of various products, also destined for the flood and drought victims. Referring to the donation of tents, the diplomat declared that the gesture is eloquent proof that the peoples of Mozambique and the GDR are united in their battle against imperialism, "apartheid," racism and the arms race. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Apr 84 p 16] 6362

IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT, TRACTORS REPAIRED--A program to rehabilitate a number of "Perkins" motor pumps will soon be initiated in Maputo Province. The program is an initiative of the Secretariat of State for Agricultural Irrigation. This newspaper has learned that the irrigation equipment will be repaired in the shops of the Commercial Warehouse, which will acquire the necessary spare parts and accessories for the work. From studies conducted a few months ago, it was ascertained that there are 45 groups of "Perkins" pumps in Maputo Province alone, and 19 of them are out of order, Hernani Mata, who provided this information, added that most of the pumps belong to agricultural enterprises and that three groups had already been repaired. "With this work, we hope to solve one of the problems confronting the farm enterprises, particularly with regard to irrigation equipment," the engineer stressed, adding that the parts they will receive represent an investment of about 600 contos in foreign exchange. Since June 1981, the Commercial Warehouse has been conducting a program to repair tractors and farm implements: 3,085 units have been repaired to date. [Excerpts] [Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 16 Apr 84 p 4] 6362

FIRST NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE COURSES--Correspondence courses will be introduced in the country this year for the first time. The courses are aimed at expanding the knowledge of primary school teachers currently serving in various levels and branches of education, who have had no specific training as teachers. In this type of instruction by mail, commonly known as correspondence courses, the student-teachers will study in their own homes, using materials which have been sent to them. The subjects offered correspond to the courses taught at the Training Centers for Primary School Teachers. Since this is the first experience with this type of instruction, the courses will be offered [only] in some provinces: Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala, Gaza and Maputo. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 17 Apr 84 p 1] 6362

RAILROAD LINK TO SWAZILAND--Last Monday the railroad between Mozambique and Swaziland was reopened, according to today's edition of the NOTICIAS newspaper. The opening of the railroad between the two countries comes after the conclusion of repair work on the bridge over the Umbeluzi River in Boane, which was damaged by Cyclone Domoina. According to the same source, the railroad linking the two countries has been completely reconstructed. Last Monday the first trains started to travel with cargo for Maputo harbor. Cyclone Domoina had damaged about 2 km of railroad in Mozambique and more than 15 km in Swaziland. [Text] [MB021405 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 2 May 84]

CONVENTION WITH EEC SIGNED--Mozambique and the EEC signed in Maputo today a convention for financing a recovery project for the agricultural and livestock sectors damaged by Cyclone Domoina in Moamba District, Maputo Province. The recovery program will cover an area of about 4,500 square km, for which Mozambique will receive construction equipment, 29 water pumps, 700 cattle-drawn carts, spare parts for agricultural equipment, and veterinary supplies. The total value of the donation is about 80 million meticals. The convention was signed on the Mozambican side by Prakash Ratilal, the governor of the Mozambique Bank, while (Antonio Maravil) signed on behalf of the EEC Commissioner. [Text] [MB050624 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 4 May 84]

CSO: 3442/351

BAVARIAN MINISTER-PRESIDENT URGES SUPPORT FOR MPC

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 16 Mar 84 p 11

[Interview with Dr Franz Josef Strauss, minister-president of West German state of Bavaria; author, date and place not given; article in English]

[Text]

AN interview was recently conducted with Dr Franz Josef Strauss, Minister-President of the West-German state of Bavaria, on his country's policies towards Southern Africa, in particular SWA/Namibia. The following is a translated extract from the interview.

Question: Minister-President, in February the German Parliament debated the questions tabled by the SPD relating to Southern Africa policy. Do you see Bonn's promise to provide Namibia with development aid before independence as an indication that there could still be a change of course in Bonn?

Answer: Unfortunately there can be no talk of Bonn considering in general the question of development aid being provided to Namibia before independence. The parliamentary state secretary in the Ministry for Economic Cooperation, Volkmar Köhler, stated in Parliament in November 1983 merely that at present various possibilities to promote measures provided by non-state sponsors in Namibia were being considered. The most important aim hereby was to provide aid with the aim of helping the preparation of non-white skilled workers for their role in the reconstruction of Namibia's economy once independence had been reached.

During the debate Foreign Minister Genscher also stated merely that the Federal Government had in cooperation with the churches provided a total of about DM 4 million, which was mainly used to give non-whites a better training. According to Genscher, the Government was preparing to provide the educational sector with considerably more aid.

The fact that the matter "is being taken into consideration or examined", what is really a matter of course, is no reason for a sigh of

relief. Everyone who knows what African reality is and has in an unbiased way informed himself about the experiences of decolonisation, knows that meaningful development aid, which is to have a chance of succeeding, is only possible if we are able to educate and train an industrial-scientific-technical class of leaders and below it a class of middle management consisting of handicraftsmen, technicians, skilled workers for the economy, administration and health service.

He who tries to postpone such a basic and obvious requirement, instead of tackling the task with the necessary determination and the financial means, spoils the country's prospects for a future in peace and freedom even before independence has been reached.

"Bonn's promise" which you mentioned in your question, cannot cope with this challenge. It can only be seen as a cosmetic correction to the policy pursued by Foreign Minister Genscher in Southern Africa, but not as an indication that the long overdue change of course has now been made.

How do you see the talks between the USA, South Africa and Angola and how do you assess these talks with regard to the efforts to obtain Namibia's independence?

I welcome these talks because they represent the only way which promises any chance of success to break the deadlock with regard to a settlement of the Namibia question. Only dreamers can possibly hope that a future for Namibia in peace and freedom can be reached without consulting those mainly concerned and without the guarantee of the United States of America.

Political bias would pave the way to a fatal deadlock. If people in Namibia call for free elections and speedy independence, why does one not demand free elections and speedy independence for Angola? I hope that one

person in particular, namely Dr. Jonas Savimbi, who fought for many years against the colonial rule of the Portuguese and later against Marxist-Communist dictatorship in Angola would then have the chance to join the government of his country.

As long as Angola continues to owe the Soviet Union billions of Roubles due to her purchases of weapons and continues to be denied her right of self-determination due to the presence of Cuban troops in the country, one should not judge the situation from a hypocritical standpoint.

What form, in your opinion, should the initiatives of the Federal Republic as a member of the Contact Group take?

The Federal Republic should support the French move. France has stated that she will no longer participate in the Contact Group. The truth of the matter is that the Contact Group has made a fool of itself for years by constantly negotiating and being blind to reality and therefore achieving nothing.

In order to exclude any misunderstandings, I should like to point out that this of course does not mean that the Federal Republic of Germany should no longer participate in the attempts to find a political solution to the Namibia question, but that a long last direct and serious talks should be held with the political groups involved, with those groups who seek to realise a future for Namibia in peace and freedom.

The Multi-Party Conference, in which all of the political parties with one or two exceptions took part, seeks to find solutions to the Namibia question. How do you see this initiative and how do you judge its chances of success?

This renewed attempt on the part of the country's political forces to promote the independence process on their own initiative is to be taken seriously and deserves support. We should therefore open a dialogue with the political leaders of the conference, as indeed Deputy Secretary of State Chester Crocker has done on behalf of the United States.

We should encourage the continuation of this initiative instead of hiding behind UN resolutions and other formal legal considerations.

He who takes the question of Namibia's independence seriously, must now determine the right path of the future development. Namibia can only develop democratically in the long run, if democracy is not imposed from outside the country, but supported by the political forces in the country. Therefore I have said that it was nonsensical of the West to join with the majority in the United Nations and recognize SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people and to support SWAPO one-sidedly.

I have as yet had no reason to change my opinion that SWAPO is a strictly Marxist, terror organization, which follows Moscow's instructions, and has only one aim, namely to replace white minority rule with a black-racist

minority dictatorship of the Marxist-Leninist type.

As long as SWAPO continues to intimidate large parts of the population by means of terrorist actions and thus make an act of free self-determination impossible, it cannot be considered a negotiating partner for the West and in no way the sole partner to negotiations. Sam Nujoma's answer to the call that SWAPO participate in the Multi-Party Conference will show which path SWAPO has chosen to take.

How do you see the statement made by the President of the black African state of Gaboon, Omar Bongo, who called upon SWAPO to participate in the Multi-Party Conference in Windhoek and to maintain the ceasefire agreed with South Africa?

The statement issued by the President of Gaboon, Omar Bongo, is an indication of the fact that in the African world those forces who believe that political action should be determined by the promise that the tasks of the future can only be realized by means of cooperation and not against the wishes of others, are becoming stronger.

How do you see the invitation of Sam Nujoma to visit Bonn at the beginning of the year given by Foreign Minister Genscher, which then had to be postponed due to the accident the Minister had? Do you believe that in view of the situation in Southern Africa such a visit is justifiable in the near future?

I have already made quite plain how I see SWAPO and what I think of the organization's right to speak for the entire Namibian people accorded it by the majority of the United Nations. As long as one remains aware of this, I believe it right and necessary to speak to SWAPO at the appropriate level and in the appropriate form, if a solution to the Namibia question is to be found. I am however most decisively opposed to the fact that on the one hand the leader of SWAPO is welcomed in accordance with protocol in such a way as to enhance his standing, whereas the representatives of the democratic forces in Namibia are either not received at all by the Foreign Minister or are at the insistence of those in the ranks of the Union parties received, but then only in such a way in terms of protocol which is designed by the Foreign Office to belittle them. After Foreign Minister Genscher's recent meeting with Sam Nujoma in Paris it would therefore be appropriate to invite a delegation of the Multi-Party Conference to Bonn for talks on the future of Namibia.

In the coalition agreement between the CDU/CSU and the FDP the Namibia policy is not laid down in detail. Will you in future try to secure a clear formulation of this policy? CDU and CSU were agreed in their coalition talks that new concepts would have to be developed for the policy towards Southern Africa. Due to a lack of sufficient time, no agreement was reached with the FDP in this field. The way in which the response to the

questions tabled by the SPD with regard to the situation in Southern Africa was dealt with within the Government, has shown how necessary an agreement on foreign policy between the coalition parties is. For this reason, the serving Secretary-General of the CSU, Gerold Tandler, demanded on 20 December that the three-man board consisting of the leaders of the coalition parties should negotiate a supplement to the original agreement to cover the field of foreign policy. I completely support this demand.

CSO: 3400/897

SURVEY OF OVAMBO VOTERS REPORTEDLY TAKEN AT GUNPOINT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Tony Weaver]

[Text] Windhoek—Close to 1,000 residents of the Owambo war zone were herded together at gunpoint by South African Defence Force soldiers at the weekend and asked who they would vote for in an election, reliable sources in the war zone alleged yesterday.

Sources in Owambo alleged that each person was photographed by military photographers and their name and answer recorded.

A spokesman for the South West African Territory Force (SWATF) yesterday refused to comment on these allegations.

Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, of the powerful 300,000-strong Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo Kavango Church, yesterday condemned the "round-ups" and asked how a Christian government could carry out such acts on a Sunday, when people were on their way to church.

According to sources, residents were asked: "Will you vote for Toivo, the DTA, Shipanga or Kalangula's party?"

Sources said they were also asked if they would vote for SWAPO or South Africa.

Toivo--Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo--is a founder member of SWAPO who was recently released from Robben Island. Mr Andreas Shipanga is the leader of the SWAPO Democrats, and Mr Peter Kalangula is a renegade member of the 11-party Democratic Turnhalle Alliance who now leads the Christian Democratic Action Party. Mr Kalangula is also the head of the Owambo Legislative Assembly.

In a strongly-worded statement yesterday, Bishop Dumeni alleged that South African Army vehicles "have been moving since March 15 in different areas in Northern Namibia, seizing and detaining people in different places."

"Most of them are young people, and among them were also women.

"It is strange for one to learn how an army under the command of a Christian government went around on a Sunday morning when people were preparing for Sunday services," he said.

Commenting on the Bishop's allegations, a SWATF spokesman said: "This was no more than a part of the operations following on the incursion into South West Africa of a large number of terrorists a few weeks ago.

"Operations against these terrorists are obviously an ongoing process to protect the inhabitants of the territory, and are not directed against innocent members of the local population."

CSO: 3400/897

SWAPO FEMALE GUERRILLA FIGHTER INTERVIEWED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Mar 84 p 31

[Report on interview with Pendukeni Ialata Jangula by Andre Viljoen]

[Text] Pendukeni Ialata Jangula would not look out of place on a fashion ramp.

But this immaculately-groomed 32-year-old woman is happier on a battlefield.

She is a former guerrilla commander and one of only six women on SWAPO's 45-member central committee.

She is secretary of SWAPO Women's Council and is based at the organisation's Luanda headquarters, but says her burning desire is to take up her AK again and return to the deadly battle zone of Northern Namibia.

I interviewed her in Harare where she attended a women's congress.

Was it necessary for women to become guerrillas, I asked.

"Very necessary," was her emphatic reply.

Women made up 60 percent of Namibia's population and without their full participation "maybe it will take longer to get our independence."

"Anyway, death has no discrimination. It goes to a man and to a woman.

"We feel it is a challenge to show our menfolk we are not fragile but strong enough to fight and contribute to the liberation of our country and therefore to tell them that there is no one who is going to tell us after independence that we have to go back to the kitchen."

How many women fighters did SWAPO have? "Sufficient," was the inscrutable answer.

And how did women perform on the battlefield? "They perform very well. They are excellent at shooting.

"Some men have claimed we shoot well because of our breasts which are supporting the guns."

How did she feel about this bit of speculation? "Maybe...I don't know. But they don't miss a target."

Mrs Kaulinge's work requires her to live apart from her father-in-law, Mr Mandume Kaulinge, economics teacher and deputy director of the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka.

She left high school in Northern Namibia in 1974 with many other young people who flocked into newly-independent Angola.

She spent two years fighting in the bush and became a commander of a unit of men and women guerrillas.

She was sent abroad for three years' leadership training and has since made her way up through the ranks of the movement.

She said her parents, who had given help to guerrilla insurgents in Ovambo, had been killed in their home by security forces on the night of April 10, 1981.

"I'll make sure that I will fight for and achieve what they died for," she said.

Some of the most common jobs done by SWAPO women in exile were running the health service and education units and driving heavy trucks with supplies for combatants.

Mrs Kaulinge said she did not share the optimism of some that a Namibian independence settlement deal was around the corner.

"Even the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola has jeopardised our situation rather than bringing us closer to the independence plan.

"The forces which were in Angola are now reinforcing those already in our country. What good does that do for us Namibians?"

The only talks she wanted to hear about were talks between South Africa and SWAPO on the implementation of the UN independence package, Security Council resolution 435.

CSO: 3400/897

SURVEY OF SA WHITES' ATTITUDE TOWARD PEACE MOVE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Apr 84 p 8

[Text]

A SNAP public survey by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), amongst 1 500 White South Africans country-wide, showed, among others, that the Whites agree that the SADF should destroy all Swapo bases in Southern Angola if the Angolan Government failed to keep Swapo forces under control.

The survey was conducted by Prof Nic Rhoodie and Mr C P de Kock, who are both senior chief researchers of the HSRC.

The survey was conducted by telephone on the evenings of 6, 7 and 8 March this year.

A concise analysis of the main response, released by the HSRC yesterday, showed several clear trends:

- There was a collective conviction among 92,3 percent of the respondents that the present peace move was "the

right thing";

- The opinion of 81 percent was that the chances were good that the state's peace initiatives would succeed;

- Altogether 46 percent believed the internal economic circumstances in neighbouring states forced them into the present peace negotiations;

- Only 2,4 percent believe that South Africa's military weakness forced South Africa into these negotiations;

- 83 percent believe the peace move was a victory for the free West;

- 91,4 percent believe the peace move was not a sign of weakness on the part of the Government;

- 20,7 percent of the respondents felt South Africa should scale down its military budget consid-

erably if peace were to materialise in the sub-continent.

More women than men felt that Angola and Mozambique's participation in the peace initiative would prove to be only temporary — 57,9 and 35,4 percent respectively.

The respondents in the age group 18 to 49 believed to a lesser extent than the respondents in the age group 50 years and older that the peace move would bring about sharp decrease in serious terrorism.

Prof Rhoodie said the survey showed that a growing number of people started to realise that the Government's peace negotiations could develop into a movement of potentially historic significance.

MINE WARFARE SAID MAIN WEAPON USED BY SWAPO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Apr 84 p 11

[Text]

MINE warfare remains the main weapon used by Swapo, a Defence White Paper says.

Together with sabotage and intimidation of the local population, mine warfare constitutes 50 percent of Swapo's total onslaught, according to the White Paper.

"In this way 104 members of the local population were killed in 1982 and 101 in 1983. The remainder consisted of contacts with the SA security forces, most of which were initiated by the latter. This indicates that Swapo is unwilling to take the initiative in making contact with the SA security forces."

Last year, the White Paper says, Swapo followed the same unsuccessful offensive pattern as during 1982. An average of 43 incidents per month occurred in 1983 to 62 incidents in 1982.

"Swapo again tried to make use of the rainy season at the beginning of 1983 to enhance its local and international image by launching the largest infiltration to date, involving almost twice as many terrorists as during 1982.

"By limited but successful pre-emptive operations the Defence Force inflicted heavy losses on Swapo. In SWA 408 terrorists were killed by the security forces in joint operations while the remainder fled back to Angola.

"In comparison to the number of terrorists killed, the security forces and the local population suffered relatively few losses."

Renewed efforts at infiltration forced the SADF to once again undertake pre-emptive cross-border operations against Swapo bases supply depots and logistic routes during December 1983 and January 1984. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/897

BRIEFS

SELF-RULE PROGRESS--Good progress towards creating a constitution for an independent South West Africa has been made according to the leaders of those political parties represented in the Multi-Party Conference. The leaders said in Windhoek yesterday the first stage of the process had been completed with the issuing of the Windhoek Declaration of Intent. The leader of the Republican Party, Mr Dirk Mudge, said Resolution 435 of the United Nations Security Council was at present the only independence for SWA was decades away. Mr Moses Katjuongua of the South West Africa National Union said the Multi-Party Conference was working towards complete independence for the territory, because the international community had failed to do anything for the country, and South Africa had not had much success in its efforts. Referring to the recognition enjoyed by the Multi-Party Conference, the National Party representative, Mr Eben van Zyl, said the South African Government had accepted that the conference was speaking on behalf of the SWA people on the political front.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 84 p 12]

CSO: 3400/897

SOKOTO LINKS CUT-OFF, OTHER COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS NOTED

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Telephone and telex services linking Sokoto with other parts of the country have been cut off for more than three weeks now as a result of faults at the Zaria terminal station.

Hundreds of telephone and telex subscribers who use the facilities for business transactions have now resorted to patronising either the Nigeria Airways courier service or personal hand to hand delivery. The three normal flights to Sokoto have also been reduced to one in the morning.

The number of telegraph messages has also dropped considerably from post offices all over the state because there is no telex to send them a source told the Sunday new Nigerian in Sokoto last Thursday.

The source however blamed the Zaria office of the P & T of negligence which resulted in the breakdown of all trunk services within the north western zone which comprises Sokoto, Minna and Zaria.

"All repeater stations under Zaria territory have not been serviced for a long time which resulted in the break down of the (Zaria) terminal station" the source said, adding that "we are now suffering from their negligence."

The Sunday New Nigerian, gathered that the Sokoto territory had only last week delegated the principal plant officer (PPO) in Gusau to convey their plight to his Zaria counterpart. The source added that all they (Zaria) needed to do was the alignment and test of their channels which have not been properly taken care of for some time.

Contacted, the P&T territorial Controller in Sokoto Mr. J. O. Omosun said "I have just sent one of my men to Kaduna to find out what is happening from my counterpart."

The controller who said that the problems might not be unconnected with lack of spare parts further disclosed that "everybody knows why we are not getting them now, they are not just available in the country".

He said they were lucky in his territory because "we are blessed with hard working staff and every one of them is dedicated to his responsibility" adding that was why they were still performing.

He regretted that the present situation was disturbing them because the new measures taken by the federal ministry of communication that each territory should cater for itself may not favour them.

He added that except if the trunk services were restored that they would not be able to raise enough funds for their services because no subscriber would pay for services not rendered.

CSO: 3400/924

CONTRACTORS SUMMONED OVER ABANDONED PT PROJECTS

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] FOUR contractors who abandoned Post and Telecommunication department projects in Borno state have been declared wanted by the Minister of Communications, Lt. Col. Ahmed Abdullahi.

The contractors are, Alhaji Idirisa Madaki who abandoned the construction of the P&T quarters in Maiduguri and P.A. David and Sons who abandoned the construction of special branch design Post Office also in Maiduguri.

Others are Babajo and Company who abandoned the construction of territorial control headquarters in Maiduguri since 1979 after collecting 606,000 Naira out of the 664,000 Naira for the construction.

The fourth defaulting contractor is Alhaji Danda Na Alhaji Bako who is supposed to be handling the construction of the Bama exchange. Lt. Col. Ahmed Abdullahi gave the order recently while inspecting the P&T projects in Maiduguri during his tour of Borno state.

The minister has directed that the contractors should see him in Lagos with immediate effect.

Lt. Col. Abdullahi had earlier expressed dissatisfaction with the contractors adding that the present regime will not endorse such attitude.

Alhaji Dauda Na Alhaji Bako has since reported to the minister as directed.

Addressing the staff of the P&T Department, the minister told them that two committees set up by the ministry to ascertain the possibility of splitting the department into two bodies have submitted their reports and by June 1984 their recommendations will be implemented.

He also told them that recruitment of more staff have been stopped, while training of staff will be intensified to acquaint them with the modern communication equipment.

The minister said that the P&T training schools in Kaduna, Benin, Enugu, Bauchi and Lagos will be fully mobilized to meet the challenges ahead.

In his response the territorial controller in charge of Borno state, Mr. B. O. Iranloye said that the aspiration of any territory is to be self-reliant, but in the case of Borno state the means of generating enough revenue is not available.

Mr. Iranloye observed that there are only two telephone exchanges in Maiduguri with 947 lines and Potiskum has 165 lines and that the average monthly revenue earnings in the territory stand at 80,000 Naira.

The state secretary of the Nigerian Union of Post and Telecommunication Employees (NUPTE), Malam Idris Adamu explained that Borno state being the largest state cannot generate enough revenue with only 1,000 telephone lines.

CSO: 3400/924

STEEL COUNCIL WHISTLE BLOWERS MAY BE FIRED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Apr 84 pp 1, 11

[Article by Emman-Udoka]

[Text]

EIGHT senior members of staff of the Exploration and Mining Division of the National Steel Council, Kaduna may soon lose their jobs.

Their offence is that they have petitioned the Supreme Military Council (SMC) over alleged "maladministration and financial mismanagement" at the Kaduna office of the council.

And for this "offence" their names have been sent to the Head of the Federal Civil Service among those to be retired in the on-going purge of public officers in the country.

Investigations revealed that the eight officials are pioneer staff of the steel council—now on grade levels 13 and 14 — who graduated between 1969 and 1971, although they are now superseded by junior officers.

According to a competent source, the officials petitioned the SMC last January, after they had allegedly been subjected to intimidation and victimization in granting of car loan, payment of field allowances, allocations of houses and furniture, training and promotion.

In the petition to the SMC, which carried 17 attachments, the officials further alleged:-

- That there are irregularities in senior staff promotion.

- That personal relations are used as a yardstick for promotions.
- That period of service is not being considered as a base for promotion.
- That the director's Volvo car was bought with the council's money.
- That some unco-operative members of staff have been marked out for victimisation.
- That all contracts awarded by the council between 1979 and 1982 were awarded without tenders.
- That a senior member of staff was employed with fake credentials.

The officials then prayed the Supreme Military Council to carry out "a critical examination" of the issues raised in the petition "in order to correct the anomalies."

Investigations further revealed that in his reply to the SMC's query over the alleged irregularities in the steel council, the managing director Mr. Adewunmi, denied that inter-personal or ethnic considerations were allowed to influence promotions in the council.

Rather, he stated, the officials were not promoted because of "non-performance of their duties."

But Mr. Adewunmi did not stop

there. On March 19, this year, he convened an emergency meeting of all senior members of staff of the division to discuss the "incessant petitions against the council's management".

According to the minutes of the meeting, as compiled by one H.S. Zango, as secretary, Mr. Adewunmi, at the meeting, named eight senior employees he strongly suspected to have written the petition to the SMC as follows:

Mr. B.E.U. Mmonu, Mr. A.P. Akosile, Mr. G.C. Odukwe, Mr. J.O. Omotade, Mr. Felix Ntighu, Mr. Victor Fadare, Mr. Ekundayo E. Fabiyi and Mr. Akin A George.

The New Nigerian also learnt that names of these officials have also been handed over to the Kaduna State Police in connection with recent arson attempts and an anonymous phone call that allegedly threatened Mr. Adewunmi's life.

When contacted, Mr. Adewunmi confirmed that names of "perennial petition writers" have been compiled with a view to halting their "counter-productive" posture.

"Either they go or I go. We cannot afford to go on together like this," he said.

BAUCHI LOCAL GOVERNMENT MONEY MISSING

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Apr 84 p 16

[Text]

FORTY-TWO million Naira is missing from the Bauchi State Local Governments joint account, a committee which investigated the revenues and expenditures of local governments in the state, has discovered.

The committee said the money which should have been distributed to local governments in the state was lost between October 1979 and December last year.

The chairman of the committee, Alhaji Lolayemi Adesina Tolabi has urged the government to trace the money.

Submitting the committee's findings to the state Governor, Brigadier Sani Sami on Tuesday, Alhaji Lolayemi said the committee discovered that during the period, 242,358,258 Naira was remitted into the joint account but only 200,007,154 Naira was actually distributed to the local governments.

The committee recommended the submission of a detailed report to the government on the operation of the local governments joint account to show how 42.4 million Naira was spent.

Alhaji Lolayemi said the distribution of funds in the joint

account was based on a formula contrary to the provisions of the constitution, adding that the local governments misused the funds.

He said the Bauchi Local Government received 12.3 million Naira from various agencies to pay land compensation but the payment vouchers did not have the list of the beneficiaries attached to them, no certificates of payment and the vouchers carried no authorities. He also said there were cases of missing vouchers.

He said Dukku Local Government varied the directive of its general purposes committee and instead of buying a set of furniture at only 1,300 Naira, it bought 67 sets for 86,000 Naira.

He said Tafawa Balewa Local Government spent 27,555 Naira for contract allegedly awarded to Yankari Transport Company, adding that an ordinary passenger boarding cash receipt was attached as supporting document for a 16,000 Naira cash payment allegedly made to the company.

Receiving the report, Brigadier Sami said he had suspended local governments from handling any land compensation and vested it in the government.

He said there were abuses and financial mismanagement by the local governments and assured that he would put them right and make them start on a clean slate.

NEXT 100 DAYS CALLED CRUCIAL FOR GOVERNMENT

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 8 Apr 84 p 6

[Editorial: "The Next 100 Days"]

[Text]

HUNDRED days after the military once again took over the reins of government, they have totally consolidated their hold. They have mapped out a ten point programme and continued negotiations for an I.M.F. loan. There is an attempt to reorganise the parastatals at state and federal levels, while the War Against Indiscipline (WAI) has been launched. Although the probes seem to be the only area where the attention of the press is focused, on many other fronts, such as Onosode's project review committee, the government has been going about the task of restoring some sanity into the country's life.

Having consolidated its hold, it is clear that the next hundred days will be even more crucial. The revised 1984 budget will undoubtedly be the greatest pointer to how the administration intends to synchronise and harmonise its policy objectives and philosophical positions. The DEMOCRAT Weekly once again reiterates its stand on the need for financial caution. The situation in the last few years where debts were piled up both internally and externally to sustain programmes and projects of doubtful value can no longer be tolerated. In the area of capital spending Mr Onosode's project re-

view committee must be given a deadline to give the government specific recommendations. If any deficit spending is to be tolerated it must be demonstrably proved to have irreproachable economic and social benefits. In this guise the current debate about public expenditure on social services must be raised above sectional and parochial levels.

The I.M.F. loan will continue to take central stand on the agenda. The stand of The DEMOCRAT Weekly is that those who argue against the current negotiations with the I.M.F. are doing so largely out of sentimental reasons. The loan is essential but not at all costs.

The next hundred days thus provide an opportunity for the administration to firmly impart its agencies and map-out the strategies which will guide the country until the end of the decade. The people have shown in the first hundred days, a willingness to adapt to the new realities. What is now needed is to mobilise them for the successful implementation of the programmes ahead. There is therefore the need to take the people more into confidence by giving them a greater access to information about government's plans and intentions at all levels than has hitherto been the case.

PROBLEMS OF NIGERIAN MILITARY LEADERSHIP ANALYZED

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 8 Apr 84 p 5

[Article by Lindsay Barrett]

[Text]

THE return of the military to the helm of Nigerian political leadership has been brought about largely because of an act of omission rather than of commission on the part of the civilian political establishment of the last four years. At the same time it is clear that the seeds of this process were sown right from the outset of the experiment in presidential democracy largely by the military rulers who handed over power in 1979 themselves. There is no clear-cut evidence to indicate that this was a deliberate policy, but the nature of the provisions for political organisation, enclosed in the military-approved presidential constitution, were bound to lead to an introspective political culture. This encouraged the basic attitudes responsible for the breakdown of trust between a highly politicised military establishment and a self-centred political establishment.

The civilian political strategists (or manipulators) who provided the new military leaders with their justification for intervention committed to operate with the

cautionary good sense that would have taken the possibility of military re-intervention into consideration. At the same time it would be politically irresponsible to suggest that the political leaders should have spent all their time looking over their shoulders at the khaki rank-and-file simply because they possessed weaponry.

They should, however, have acknowledged a certain basic reality more clearly, and that is the fact a visible breakdown of credibility and the open threat to social stability in society would attract corrective action from the military elite, which had in fact acted before, to halt what they considered a negative drift in the nation's affairs.

These are the key factors that should be taken into consideration when one is attempting to assess the validity and political propriety of the latest military act of "national salvation". There is a tight knit group of consummate military actors involved in this new government whose martial and political history is replete with an "active nationalism" that

should have served as a warning to any cautious and observant politicians in the 1979-1983 jamboree.

Prominent among these "actively nationalistic soldiers" are General Buhari, Babangida, Abacha and Abacha, Air Vice Marshal Alfa, and Brigadiers Idiagbon and Magoro. These are officers whose role in precipitating the 1975 move against the Gowon Regime, in concert with the actions of retired Lt. General T. Y. Danjuma, and Major General Joseph Garba, and the late Brigadier Ibrahim Bako, is generally assumed to be of primary importance.

Unfortunately, there is a tragic tendency on the part of African politicians from the civilian elite to overlook the similarity of motivation and concern that such army officers' attitudes towards the nation's political affairs share with their own. This tendency leads them to neglect to include the possible responses of these officers to misdirection in their political calculations.

In the Nigerian experience of 1979-1983 this was taken to ridiculous heights. The civilian politicians, especially

those who had succeeded in hijacking the bureaucratic, legal, and financial resources of the centre, created a situation in which public trust was totally alienated. This alienation served as the perfect justification, and protection for the act of military intervention. It was naive to assume that consummately "active nationalist soldiers" like Babangida, Buhari, etc would allow such an opportunity to pass.

One truly distressing aspect of the political mishap that led to the army takeover is the fact that the economic base which had already begun to crumble in the early 1980's was allowed to disintegrate completely before the electoral manipulations that served to drive the final nail into the coffin of civilian rule. As a result, by the time that the new military leadership moved into place the conditions under which they would have to serve and consolidate their policies were extremely different from those under which previous military interventions had been initiated. This factor will now play a very large part in shaping the official responses in government of the new military leaders. In fact if this circumstance is not carefully managed, the result might be the destruction of much of the public glamour which clung to the image of military intervention through the years of civilian disillusion.

The 1966 military intervention led by the "five Majors" was provoked by graphic symptoms of social breakdown. Political murder and mayhem had become the order of the day, and when the majors struck they were at first looked upon as the harbingers of peace. Unfortunately the violent political culture of the day had infiltrated the methodology of their planning and certain

acts of bad faith which were present in the first strike gradually overwhelmed whatever idealistic underpinning they chose to give to the motivation of their entry into political action. This led to the first act of military rejection of their own internal leadership as an act of political selection for national counter-coup sought not only to remedy a military disaster but also to re-orientate national direction.

It is a sad truth that it took a brutal civil war to consolidate the major political benefits of the July 1966 movement. These benefits can be defined as the restoration of minority rights within the national body politic as exemplified in the success of the states creation exercise. In fact the real triumph of the civil war is not simply that the secessionist group was effectively re-integrated into the national mainstream but that the twelve state structure survived and strengthened the rationale of states creation to the point that this also gave greater meaning to the actions of the successor government which was headed by General Murtala Muhammed.

The present corps of military leaders as we mentioned earlier were part of the motivating force behind the military's second act of internal house-cleaning as a national political mission. In a singular act of self-effacement and direct martial circumspection which contrasted positively with the disastrous January 1966 usurpation of power by the upper echelons of command, the 1975 coup-makers handed power to a select group of superior officers led by General Muhammed (then still a Brigadier). The mandate as those leaders interpreted it then was largely to consolidate the unity of the nation and prepare it for

a return to elective civilian leadership. To that end Murtala's most visible priority appeared to be the establishment of some far-reaching political landmarks which would shape the future policies of the nation in irrevocable ways. The action taken by his regime in just over six months in these areas of endeavour represent some of the most exciting political decisions recorded in Nigeria's post-independence history.

The major decisions of this period were the expansion of the state structure from twelve to nineteen states, the establishment of a foreign policy stance that was more dynamic and independent of Western control than before, and last but not least the setting of a definite timetable for the creation of a new constitution and the return to civilian rule.

However, when we are examining the realities of military rule in Nigeria we should be careful to assess political achievements separately from the issue of economic management. The truth is that with the benefit of hindsight it becomes clear that the seeds of economic disaster were sown very early in the era of military intervention.

The enshrinement of a high capital expenditure mentality in official policy-making was first consolidated in the wartime period and the extravagance of the Gowon economic system was in fact given as one of the major reasons for the 1975 intervention. What is probably the most disheartening aspect of the subsequent economic stance of the successor government to Gowon's is the fact that there was no fundamental or radical change in the policies of economic management from those inherited from the Gowon era. In fact while

cosmetic rhetorical noises were made concerning the change of attitude towards the image of extravagance in the military hierarchy, the capital expenditure rate rose and the investment in productive sectors of the economy followed a pattern of greater investment in imported commodities and raw materials for second-stream industries which were bound to increase the nation's credit threshold internationally.

The military record as economic managers was in fact one of rising depletion of resources but this was offset by the good fortune that they had been operating during times of steadily increasing revenue from oil. The tragedy of the sudden fall in income which confronted the 1979-1983 civilian regime was nonetheless already predicatable at the time that the Obasanjo regime (which continued the Muhammed programmes after his murder in the abortive February 1976 coup attempt) handed over the reins of government to Shagari.

The civilian system was burdened with inbuilt costs that created a foundation for rapid depletion of the national finances on a scale that outstripped anything the military had perpetuated in their thirteen years of rule. The cost of establishing political organisations, running

legislatures, and sustaining political patronage proved too much for the frail and non-productive economic infrastructure inherited by the civilians to bear. The entire edifice collapsed and the "active military nationalists" moved back to centre stage.

The new leaders are now faced with a dilemma. They cannot return to the economic stance of their avowed mentors the earlier military rulers. They have neither the resources nor the political climate which their predecessors enjoyed. In fact they will have to disavow among other political factors the furtherance of the state's creation movement, and to question their active commitment to an independent foreign policy objective within the continent.

In economic affairs they cannot seek to gain credibility through imaginative expenditure so much as through the judicious conservation of cash resources. This is a formidable political task. They are faced with the challenge of carving out an entirely new set of guidelines for the economic and political future of the nation. In fact their major task is to correct the drift which the policies not only of the civilians, but also of their own military predecessors, were responsible for allowing Nigeria to fall into.

ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS PROVIDED

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 8 Apr 84 pp 1, 12

[Text]

ONE hundred days have passed since Nigerians awoke one morning to hear on the radio that the civilian regime headed by former president Shehu Shagari had been removed and replaced by a Federal Military Government. Similar action was being taken in the states, where civilian governors would be replaced by officers from the armed forces.

The first broadcast came from Brigadier Sani Abacha. He announced that all elected officials, including members of the national and state assemblies, should vacate office, surrender official residences and property and report to the police within a week. Political parties were banned and their funds frozen. Night curfew was imposed and all movement across the border, by land or air, was suspended. External communications were cut.

By next morning, it was announced that Major-General Muhammadu Buhari was appointed the new Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and a Supreme Military Council had been formed. General Buhari explained that the armed forces had taken over to save the country from

imminent economic collapse caused by corruption and mismanagement. He also questioned the legitimacy of the elections held earlier.

Widespread support for the coup soon made the curfew and other restrictions unnecessary. But the new government was less successful in controlling prices. In fact, efforts to force shopkeepers and market vendors to reduce prices led to hoarding and shortage of essential commodities.

Former president Shagari, members of his government, former governors, several commissioners, officials and others charged with corruption were detained. But some, like former Transport Minister Umaru Dikko, escaped and others, including the former Senate President, Joseph Wayas, were abroad. Dikko headed a propaganda offensive against the new government from abroad.

Soon, details of the huge debts incurred by the federal and state governments began to emerge, including accounts of how highly-placed politicians had made substantial amounts in kick-backs for contracts. Politician's bank accounts were

frozen. A purge was begun in the police force.

An indication of the extent of corruption was given by Brigadier Tunder Idiagbon, Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, when he revealed that 3.4 million Naira had been recovered from the house of Sabon Bakin Zuwo who had been governor of Kano State for just three months before the coup. One million Naira was found in the house of Sam Mbakwe, former governor of Imo State. There were similar charges against other governors and officials, including former vice-president Alex Ekwueme.

The brigadier announced that a total of 71 persons had so far been arrested and detained throughout the country, mostly in the Kirikiri maximum security prison near Lagos.

By January 18, the formal apparatus of the Federal Government was set up with 18 ministers, all of them civilians.

The extent to which financial problems were worrying the FMG became evident when Gen. Buhari even sought the help of UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar, who called on him in

Lagos on January 24, to prevail on the International Monetary Fund to relax its conditions for accepting Nigeria's request for a loan. A memorandum was also submitted to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), of which Nigeria is a member, to increase its production quota.

The senior bureaucracy did not escape the purge. By the end of January, it was announced that 17 federal permanent secretaries had been retired. As many as 240 corrupt customs officials had been dismissed.

February began with the announcement that the FMG would set up special tribunals to try all those suspected of committing economic crimes against the country. But another announcement confirmed rumours that men in uniform, legitimately or otherwise, had been exploiting the situation by demanding money from politicians and foreigners while claiming to come from military intelligence unit.

Another indication of the dire state of the economy came when Gen. Buhari announced that Nigerians may not be able to go on pilgrimage to Mecca this year unless the financial situation improved. The basic travel allowance had already been reduced from 500 to 100 Naira.

More charges of high-level corruption were publicised when Brig. Idiagbon told the press that Chief Adisa Akinloye, chairman of the banned former ruling party, the National Party of Nigeria, was believed to be the brains behind an attempt to transfer over 15 million Naira to the U.S. Three former governors had confessed to getting nearly three million Naira in kickbacks. The former Commerce Minister, Alhaji Bello Maitama Yusuf, had improperly issued import licences

worth more than 670 million Naira.

Mid-February brought a slice of good news with the arrival of rice consignments ordered by the previous regime. They were distributed to the 19 states, but proved insufficient to have any impact on prices.

Grim accounts of expensive projects, including dams, stalled for lack of funds kept emerging. But both the federal and the state governments could do little but think of raising new sources of finance, including the controversial poll tax, and cutting down on free education and welfare projects.

After an initial burst of optimism when it was announced that commercial banks would be authorised to allot foreign exchange instead of the Central Bank, manufacturers and other importers were frustrated at finding almost every item requiring an import licence, which was not forthcoming.

On February 29, the Head of State was obliged to rush to Yola to personally supervise relief arrangements for victims of the Maitatsine riots and give instructions that they be put down firmly by the army.

March witnessed the further disclosure of the country's crucial foreign exchange situation and its impact on the economy. The month started with Finance Minister O.O. Soleye informing a banking conference that Nigeria's total external debt amounted to the staggering sum of 11,085 billion Naira. The country, he said, was struggling to remain afloat in the face of mounting pressure from foreign suppliers and creditors.

The Supreme Military Council strengthened its legal powers to deal with offenders by approving six decrees: Political Parties (Dis-

solution and Prohibition) Decree; Exchange Control (Anti-Sabotage) Decree; Banking (Freezing of Accounts) Decree and the Recovery of Public Property (Special Military Tribunals) Decree. The sixth, the Public Officers (Protection Against False Accusation) Decree

did not go down too well with the press.

Meanwhile, the FMG created a stir throughout the country by announcing that fugitive politicians, led by Alhaji Umaru Dikko, Mr. Joseph Wayas, Chief Adisa Akinloye and Alhaji Bello Maitama Yusuf, who were all abroad, were plotting to invade Nigeria and sabotage its economy with the help of foreign mercenaries. But there was little sign of any such activity in the weeks that followed.

The curtailment and revision of the federal capital project at Abuja was highlighted by the scrapping of the Federal Capital Territory Administration by the minister in charge, Major-Gen. Mamman Vasta. The administration had been rocked by a 15-million Naira fraud scandal and other cases of corruption and overspending were emerging.

In response to frequent criticism that the FMG had not outlined its plans and priorities, it issued a document on March 19 setting out a ten-point policy objective.

These were: to give the nation a better and more purposeful sense of direction; to maintain national unity and stability; to embark on prudent management of the economy; to achieve self-sufficiency in staple food commodities and essential raw materials; to encourage labour-intensive projects; to reshape development projects involving large foreign exchange commitments; to

eradicate corruption; to maintain law and order; to develop improved work ethics among workers; and to check the activities of hoarders, smugglers and other social and economic saboteurs.

The following day, Brig. Idiagbon launched a War Against Indiscipline (WAI), which was to become the watchword of the nation. The object was to mobilise a sense of nationhood and oppose anti-national offences ranging from corruption to littering the streets.

In spite of Gen. Buhari's warning against strikes, Nigeria Airways flights were paralysed on March 23 by a pilots strike. They were promptly dismissed. But they called off the strike a few days later. Most of them were re-employed.

With the economic situation continuing to deteriorate, the Head of State finally seemed to decide to shock the nation out of its complacency by flatly stating that Nigeria was bankrupt. He said this to the Nigeria Labour Congress on March 26 in response to their appeal to review retrenchment of workers.

Gen. Buhari admitted that he and his colleagues had not realised how bad the situation actually was, when they took over. One wonders if he is having second thoughts after 100 days.

CSO: 3400/901

BRIEFS

KANO BANS SINGLE WOMEN--Kano--As part of the war against indiscipline in Kano State, unmarried women have been given a notice of three months within which to get married or quit their present places of residence. On expiration of the notice, women caught loitering will be arrested and taken to court. Although the authorities gave no details, the new measure is said to be aimed at curbing moral laxity. Investigations reveal that some village and ward heads in the state have already taken action to implement the order. The ward head at Panshekar village, about 25 kilometres from Kano has informed single women about the three month ultimatum. He warned them that temporary marriage will not be recognised. [Text] [Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 8 Apr 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/901

MUGABE SPELLS OUT ROLE OF NEW GOVERNORS

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Apr 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] Provincial governors must ensure that development projects are planned and implemented democratically with collective responsibility from the bottom up, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said yesterday.

Opening a two-day seminar for provincial governors, heads of ministries and provincial administrators, he said provincial development and administration plans were bound to fail if they were imposed from above.

"The villages are the basic social and economic units which must be developed and administered by people in their capacity as collective owners and who, as such, should be collectively responsible for their efficient management and development."

The planning and implementation of development projects had to be based on democratic rights which had to start at village level and filter through the ward, the district and then the province to be finally integrated at national level.

The governor, therefore, had to ensure that the people's wishes filtered through the provincial council smoothly, effectively and efficiently, he said.

"The governor has a duty to monitor the progress of the planning and implementation of the provincial development plan which is a synthesis of the district's, ward's and village plans."

Cde Mugabe said the governors' primary functions were political, consultative, developmental and co-ordinative.

Provincial governors were the senior central government representatives at provincial level and represented the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, and were answerable to them.

"The governor is accorded reasonable access to individual ministers at all times to consult and receive guidance on both policy and implementation of development programmes," he said.

Unlike a provincial party head, the governor had both the right and duty to consult any political party and community leader on political and developmental matters.

"He is guided by his prime mission to ensure and promote the effective co-ordinated development of his province."

All people in the governors' areas of jurisdiction had to feel free to ask them any questions on development, security and the general welfare of the provinces.

Cde Mugabe said the Government believed the newly appointed governors were going to concentrate their efforts on:

- Studying and familiarising themselves with the present political and administrative structures at provincial, district, ward and village levels;
- Examining and analysing existing development projects being undertaken by local authorities, central government and parastatals with the aim of co-ordinating and interrelating these projects under one plan;
- Consulting local authorities on their development priorities and problems and seeking ways of integrating them; and

- Identifying and assessing development gaps and areas of need particularly at village and ward levels.

"Such preliminary familiarisation and assessment would then equip the governor with an overview of the functions, priorities and activities of provincial, district, ward and village development committees, and the mechanics for the preparation and implementation of development plans at the respective levels."

The specific functions of provincial councils and rural district councils, which were being planned in addition to the existing urban councils, would be defined in the Provincial Councils Act which was being drafted and would be presented to Parliament during the coming session.

The provincial council would:

- Examine the provincial development plan prepared by the provincial development committee and approve its contents;

- Monitor and review the application and development of the plan;

- Participate in any regional plan incorporating the province;

- Carry out any other functions imposed upon it by the Government.

Rural/district councils would have similar functions which would be explained in the Rural/District Councils Act while urban councils would continue with their present duties but within the framework of the new developmental and administrative structures.

Although all these councils did not yet legally exist, work towards their creation had to be started through informal meetings.

Once the provincial council was formed, he said, the governor automatically assumed its chairmanship. The governor also chaired joint meetings of the provincial development com-

mittee and the provincial council.

"The governor may not direct the provincial council to adopt a resolution or to take specific action except in accordance with a resolution or procedures already agreed upon by the council. He shall, therefore, not be a dictator but a co-ordinator."

AMENDMENTS

The provincial council would be comprised of mayors and chairmen of urban and rural/district councils; one councillor elected by each council in the province, one member of the provincial assembly of chiefs selected by that body, one man, one woman and a youth, all nominated by the ruling party. This composition was subject to amendments when necessary.

Members of the de-

fence, police and security forces would be required to attend all meetings of the provincial council.

"The primary and legal vehicle for the governor to effectively consult people in his province is directly the provincial council and indirectly through the rural/district and urban councils."

The governor had to submit the provincial development plan to all Government ministries once it had been approved by the provincial council.

The ministries, in turn, would be duty-bound to consider and incorporate approved programmes, either in full or in part, into their respective public sector investment programmes and long-term development plans.

Where governors believed that their objectives were being impeded by policies or officers of a particular ministry or

local authority, they had to report the case to the minister concerned.

Answering a question from the Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Cde Teurai Ropa Nhongo, Cde Mugabe said governors were just like Cabinet ministers and need not resign their party posts.

In reply to a question from the Minister of State (Security), Cde Emmerson Munangagwa, on protocol between the governor and the provincial party chairman, the Prime Minister said:

"The provincial chairman of the party must know his own area of jurisdiction which the governor must respect. When party meetings are called, the governor will not chair them and he is not obliged to attend a party meeting. When the governor calls a meeting the party chairman will equally not chair it."

CSO: 3400/899

COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT SINCE INDEPENDENCE EXAMINED

Paris LE MONDE in French 12, 13, 14 Apr 84

[Article by special correspondent Jacques de Barrin: "Zimbabwe in Need of a Single Party"]

[12 Apr 84 p 4]

[Text] Harare--In the streets of Harare, even in Bulawayo, male and female students proudly wear a boater and a blazer bearing their college's coat of arms. On Sunday afternoon, in the capital, strollers assemble at concert time around the bandstand in the public park, which is carefully maintained by a team of gardeners. A typically English scene, in a way. Like Parliament, where the majority smoothly rubs shoulders with the opposition, or rather the oppositions, white and black. From time to time, the government submits to the game of oral questions from deputies on current subjects. Democracy appears to get something out of it.

Is a change of scene on the way? The Zimbabwean authorities do not want to continue any longer setting their watches by Big Ben's carillon. In their opinion, Western customs, especially political ones, do not adapt to Africa. "Look at what has just happened in Nigeria: the 'democratic' experiment was brought to an end by a coup d'etat," we are assured in Harare. Therefore it is necessary to think about something else. It is impossible, however, to rush everything; Zimbabwe must preserve certain democratic forms that are inherited from the past. The Lancaster House accords, signed in December 1979, oblige it to adhere for 10 years--or two legislative terms--to the multipartism rule. "We will observe it," affirms Nathan Shamuyarira, the minister of information. Nevertheless, Robert Mugabe's government is concerned about putting in place de facto, before that deadline, the single-party system*.

*On Thursday 15 March, in Harare, Robert Mugabe declared that the political organization he directs, the ZANU, could no longer delay establishing a single-party system. "The time has come," he indicated, "to begin to lay the foundations upon which the single party will be built." Accusing the minority parties--Joshua N'Komo's ZAPU, the Republican Front of former Prime Minister Ian Smith and the partisans of Monsignor Muzorewa--of fomenting trouble, Mr Mugabe added, "In these circumstances, it is calamitous for our nation to opt for multipartism."

An Official Marxism-Leninism

The process of transforming Zimbabwe into a "Party-State" has therefore begun: ZANU is being structured and is assembling the population under its banner. No avant-garde organization, but a mass movement that will even take into account the "opportunists" and the "bourgeois elements," even though it may mean "re-educating" and "reorienting" them, as Mr Mugabe has stated.

"We want to create a very open single party, a little like the one in Tanzania, in which there will be very free exchanging of views," Mr Shamuyarira assures us. This does not prevent ZANU from receiving enthusiastic support, nor does it prevent the recruitment campaign, especially in Matabeleland, the fiefdom of Joshua N'Komo--Mr Mugabe's number one political adversary and the head of ZAPU--from taking place in a dominant mood of constraint, fear and violence.

The second ZANU congress, which is to meet in principle next 8 to 12 August, will probably mark an important step on the path the government has chosen. It is expected to go ahead with changing and enlarging the central committee--from 28 to about 80 members--, creating a "politburo" of 20 members and appointing Mugabe to the new post of general secretary of the party. A party that officially claims to go back to Marxism-Leninism, with whose consolidation several countries of Eastern Europe, the East Germans, the Bulgarians and the Romanians in particular, are closely associated through the training of personnel.

Although it denies "wanting to make revolution for the sake of revolution," the Harare intends to obtain a mandate from the congress to accelerate the establishment of various bodies and institutions, charged with protecting and strengthening said revolution: popular militias, ideological college for the party's officials, a school for training civil servants, for the construction of which Nigeria has offered a gift of \$10 million.

The Weapon of Violence

What remains to be measured, according to the conclusions of the congress, is whether Mr Mugabe, of whom some say that "he is the country's only true Marxist," will be able to obtain from the party's authorities a free hand to govern as he intends. ZANU, the bulk of whose troops are from shona ethnic groups, is actually weakened by clan struggles between the Karangas, the Zezurus and the Manicas. It is also weakened by the personal ambitions of some of its members, notably those of Herbert Ushewokunze, who is known for his not very scrupulous respect for human rights and who recently had to trade his minister of the interior portfolio for that of transportation minister, and the ambitions of Edgar Tekere, the former general secretary of the party and now chairman of the Manicaland provincial committee. Both are presented, perhaps a little hastily, as "radicals," whereas their conduct makes them resemble agitators instead.

Will the general elections scheduled for 1985 take place close on the heels of the congress? Mr Mugabe says he is persuaded in any case that ZANU, which for the time being only holds 57 seats out of 100 in the National Assembly, will win them hands down, actually instituting the one-party system at the same time. Many observers doubt that things will be that simple and are afraid that, to arrive at its ends, the government may be forced to resort to violence.

Negotiations entered into with ZAPU, to get it to agree to be based on a "big ZANU," have not been pushed very far and will not resume before the congress meets. ZAPU, which maintains five of its own people in the government, "simply to avert disaster," denounces the "alleged policy of national reconciliation" advocated by the government in order to suppress it better. "That policy scares them because they are weak," retorts a ZANU official. As for Mr N'Komo, he is gladly keeping a "low profile" and preparing for the imminent publication of his memoirs.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the former prime minister, has been in prison since last 31 October for having maintained "suspicious ties" with Israel and South Africa. Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, the founder of the Zimbabwe African National Union Party, is waiting in London for a better time to return to his country, fearing arrest if he were to appear there now. Ian Smith, the former head of the "white power," continues to prophesy the worst and declares himself ready to "create a united front made up of the small parties, to fight the government." And to state: "There have already been discussions, but as far as our African partners are concerned, the idea of a common platform is not yet ripe."

Case closed: the struggle for power is over. "The state, it is ourselves and forever," ZANU officials might be tempted to say. Will not Mr Mugabe and his people be obliged to apply the soft pedal? If they are too eager to regiment and control the population, should they not dread, on the part of that population, an "I'm fed up" phenomenon, especially since the economic situation is hardly favorable to a political detente?

The government continues to have trouble controlling Matabeleland, which has been given over to extortion by "bandits" of all types and on which the government has imposed a new curfew (LE MONDE, 4 February). Is dissidence going to leap over that province's borders? Last October, four workers were killed in an ambush set up by unknown dissidents, in Wedza, 110 km southeast of Harare; in mid-January, four persons were assassinated in Chipinge, in the province of Manicaland. As a point of information, Emmerson Munangagwa, the minister of security, recently announced that a task force had been set up, whose special mission will be, in his words, to "resolve crises of national magnitude."

Is Mr Mugabe seeking to change Zimbabwe's political landscape from top to bottom, for lack of the ability to fundamentally change its economic landscape? Dogmatism in the one case, pragmatism in the other? Men are not always sure to be less stubborn than facts.

[13 Apr 84 p 4]

[Text] Four years after independence, Zimbabwe seems to have become an African state like the others. Mr Mugabe, the prime minister, is maneuvering to impose a single-party regime. ZANU, the majority party in Parliament, believes that power is not something that can be shared, and this is not the time for political detente (LE MONDE, 12 April).

Harare--"Go to Durban for your vacation." This invitation to take a trip, issued by the national company, Air Zimbabwe, is spread over a quarter of a page in THE HERALD, the government's official daily. It illustrates the policy of Harare's leaders, who have been stamped with pragmatism. "We should very much like to escape from South Africa's influence, to send our tourists, for example, as we used to do, to the coast of Mozambique, but economic conditions at present scarcely lend themselves to that," explains Nathan Shamuyarira, the minister of information.

How could Zimbabwe, hostile as it is to the apartheid system, ignore a powerful neighbor with whom it conducts one fourth of its trade, a country through which passes over 80 percent of its imports and exports, with the exception of the oil that is shipped from Beira to Mozambique through an oil pipeline that is closely guarded by some 700 Zimbabwean soldiers?

How could it turn its back on South Africa, which has invested about \$1 billion here and thus provides work for tens of thousands of people? One sign of the importance of those business relations: between Harare and Johannesburg there are 17 daily flights in each direction.

Relations with the Pretoria regime are the same as the rest: the Zimbabwean government has no choice but to take the economic realities into account, even if it is displeased with them, unless it follows a suicidal policy. "For the present, we are really a long way from achieving what might be called a socialist society," Robert Mugabe, the prime minister, commented recently. "Our socio-economic system is still highly capitalistic."

Of course, the ZANU congress next August will not fail to be an extremely timely reminder, to those who might be tempted to forget, that the country is moving toward socialism. "The accent will be on the development of agricultural cooperatives, government participation in the private sector and the consolidation of publicly-owned businesses," says Mr Shamuyarira. Many businessmen, however, having learned from experience, are remaining cool. "Rhetoric is one thing and management is something else," they are saying.

Double Talk

Until now, Mr Mugabe has been entering with measured steps the road to socialism. When he looks at Mozambique he knows what it would cost his country to take short cuts. Is it so "revolutionary" to practice a policy of public participation in certain key sectors of the economy, of hastening the birth of a class made up of small African entrepreneurs, of imposing representation for workers in companies, of setting the minimum wage at a decent level?

"Until now the government has practiced a policy of social justice," asserts Frank Miles, the president of Zimbabwe's Confederation of Industries. He assures us that he has nothing to complain about, as of now, except on points of detail, in the regime's positions as they are being applied by Bernard Chidzero, the minister of finance and planning and former deputy general secretary of the UNCTAD whose pragmatism is much appreciated.

Nevertheless, the double-talk policy Mr Mugabe is following and the uncertainties about the future that it causes, largely explain foreign investors' hesitation

in putting their money here; the total of such investment funds has risen to a mere \$170 million since independence in 1980. But to welcome the 100,000 young people who present themselves every year on the labor market, Zimbabwe would need \$1 billion. The right number is that much farther away because the worldwide recession did not spare the country: the Standard Bank estimates the jobs lost at "at least 25,000" in 1983.

Mr Mugabe's government inherited a healthy economy--diversified industry, self-sufficient agriculture--born of the quarantine imposed during a good ten years by the international community on Ian Smith's "white Rhodesia," which for that reason was compelled to depend on its own forces.

Once they were under way, Harare's leaders financed a very active social reform policy. Today they are driven by realism, for lack of financial means, to correct their aim and follow--indeed to precede--the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund by devaluing the currency, abolishing food subsidies, renouncing short-term loans and reducing public expenditures.

It is the low-income families who suffer the most from this policy of austerity, those who, according to the statisticians, devote more than half of their resources to food purchases. And between October 1982 and October 1983, the cost of living went up 32.4 percent. Thus, inflation "ate up" the wage increases decided upon by the government, and much more.

Give the Africans the Land

Fighting dissidence and, above all, the drought from which the country is suffering for the third consecutive year, especially complicates the task of the authorities, who find themselves short of money to meet these challenges. They have just reduced by 20 percent, for the next 6 months, the foreign currency allotments granted to manufacturers and merchants. If the rain is late in coming, the supply of maize will not be adequate to feed the population; it will then be necessary to procure that basic foodstuff on foreign markets.

The slogan that ZANU brandished during the fight for independence--"Give the Africans the Land of their Ancestors"--is it not in danger of remaining a dead letter? To date, 28,000 families have been resettled on property bought back from white farmers. Aggravated by the drought, the balance sheet is disastrous: the splitting up of large properties that were divided among people who were for the most part without either means or skill is illustrated by a return to the subsistence economy and a 25-percent decline in agricultural production in 1983. A brake? The credits meant for these operations were amputated by 72 percent in the 1983-1984 budget. The objective of the 1982-1985 interim plan, "rehousing" 162,000 families is purely theoretical.

Zimbabwe is still living on its momentum. But the economic machinery is jammed, is misfiring. Is it the right moment for a new socialist "advance"? Everything depends on whether the game is worth the candle, what risks Mr Mugabe would be willing to run in order to remain faithful to his commitments. Where would the "resistance" he is expecting come from? "In this country there are many more black capitalists than there are white capitalists," an industrialist emphasizes.

Is the country's economic decline irremediable? "Change of ownership" poses problems in a country that was made by whites for whites. Also, some people are troubled when they see the whites leaving the ship at the moment when it is undertaking a difficult pass.

[14 Apr 84 p 5]

[Text] The double talk of Mr Mugabe, who is taking small steps on the road to socialism, has not made it possible to stop the decline in an economy that is the victim at one and the same time of the drought and the troubles in the eastern part of the country (LE MONDE, 12 and 13 April).

Harare--There is no point in looking for noon at 1400; if the trains start to go off the track, if the telephone is often out of order, if medical care leaves something to be desired, if the bureaucracy is gaining ground, the departure of the whites has something to do with it. That explanation, put forward by many people, is not without foundation. Yet it must be admitted that the country's former leaders were ill prepared for the changeover, convinced as they were that they had the authority to stop it.

In almost 20 years, half the white community melted away. Since independence, in 1980, the pace of the departures has been accelerating: there are about 1,500 to 1,800 emigrants per month. According to official statistics, 19,076 persons left Zimbabwe in 1983 (LE MONDE, 4 and 5 March). This "foreign" population, which today is 130,000 members strong, could very soon be no more than 100,000 if this tendency toward decline continues.

The arrival of new immigrants--about 7,000 in 1983--is far from compensating for the massive outflow. Some are fleeing Europe, worn down by unemployment; others, their illusions lost, are returning home from Australia, from Canada, even from South Africa, where they were counting on remaking their lives. They pass the stream of those who are leaving, persuaded, rightly or wrongly, that they have nothing to gain by remaining in Zimbabwe.

The most mobile ones, the professionals and technicians, those who do not own much property here, have left to sell themselves to the highest bidder, which in this case is South Africa. Among those who have emigrated are also the most provident and perhaps the shrewdest, notably the merchants. Still remaining rooted to the spot are those who hold interests that are difficult to convert into cash, in particular the farmers, those who want to believe that nothing is lost yet, the fatalists, finally, who refuse to look at the future, however it may be painted (LE MONDE, 19-20 February).

Will the school quarrel make even more of a hole in the ranks of the white community? The intention of Mr Mugabe's government to "create a multiracial society" and, in order to do so, to make access to private colleges easier for Africans, is contrary to the concern of most of the parents of white pupils that they be given an exclusive education, even if it means paying an extremely high price. It is likely that if their right to that privilege is questioned, many families will choose to leave the country. Conversely, the regulation concerning military service which the Pretoria regime has just changed may, because of

its severity, dissuade a number of youths from settling in South Africa.

The New Order

What would be the right figure for the white community to stabilize around so as not to imperil the country's economic health irremediably? The government, it is said, set it around 70,000. Some consider this a reasonable calculation if the tendency toward pragmatism continues to prevail. It would be even better, according to the experts, to count in this last square a majority of small farmers to preserve the yield from the land and, by doing so, ensure a foreign currency supply for the treasury. Today, 5,000 white farmers control 90 percent of the production on 40 percent of the cultivated area, while, on the remaining area, 850,000 African farmers are living for the most part in a subsistence state.

But is such an unequal division of the wealth socially supportable? Will it not inevitably be challenged again, under the effects of dual pressure, demographic and political? It is already being pointed out here and there that there are illegal occupations on the land, notably in the province of Manicaland. Many white farmers, especially in Matabeleland, where security is poor, are thinking of leaving.

The land no longer has a good yield; in 10 years it has lost 60 percent of its worth. "If, because of the drought, the country's food situation deteriorates, we will definitely be used as scapegoats by the government," a disillusioned official of the Commercial Farmers Union comments.

"The new order does not exclude the whites," Nathan Shamuyarira, the minister of information insists. "Not only are they useful to us, but they have the right to live where they were born." Even though the administration has been largely Africanized, whites are still to be found there in responsible positions in certain departments, notably police and information. There are still 300 of them in the army. The Lancaster House accords, which were signed in December 1979, provided for representation--for the period of the next two legislatures, or until 1990--for the minority having 20 seats in the National Assembly. About 500 of those are even members of ZANU.

A "Terrible Decision"

How many whites are prepared to make this new order their own, or at least to accommodate to it? In this connection, it is a significant finding that in the National Assembly, of the 20 seats reserved for the white minority, 11 are occupied today by independent members of Parliament who have left the ranks of the Republican Front, Ian Smith's party, or who were winners in a by-election.

The "boss" of the former Rhodesia, who was the author of the "Unilateral Declaration of Independence" (UDI) accuses the government "of having succeeded in dividing the white community by promising positions and various facilities to some of its members and by enormously intimidating those who were loyal (to me)."

Ian Smith, who nevertheless considers himself "the representative of the white community in Zimbabwe," has no regrets about his past, especially the UDI. "That was a good decision," he explains. "We stood fast against communism,

created a meritocracy and laid the foundations of a modern, diversified and performing economy. As bad luck would have it, we were betrayed by our enemies."

The future? Mr Smith says he is resolved "to fight as long as there is any hope" to defend his own people and "Western civilization." He is afraid, however, that if things continue to follow their present course, he will one day be forced to take a "terrible decision," to leave Zimbabwe, "this marvelous country," leaving behind him the "99-percent uneducated blacks" for whom "we represent a glimmer of hope."

A number of whites, in fact, think their days in Zimbabwe are numbered. "They are getting along without us," one of them complains. "So it makes no sense for us to elect deputies; that's all sham; the next time, I'm not going to move from here, not even to vote."

"We are sensible people, not racists," a white merchant assures us and promptly adds, "The white scenario is simple: if we are second, we are lost." Should we believe, then, that because they have yielded first place to the blacks, there is nothing left for yesterday's masters to do but to pack their bags?

8946

CSO: 3419/596

GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE DROUGHT AID-FOR-WORK SCHEME

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 3 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] People receiving drought relief will soon be required to work on community development projects under a new Food-For-Work scheme to be introduced by the Government, the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare said yesterday.

Speaking after addressing a field officers directors' meeting of the Save Children Federation (USA) in Harare, Cde Frederick Shava said labour-intensive and community-based projects had already been identified for the scheme which would be announced in the next few weeks. These included dams, schools and roads.

"We are still discussing what monetary remuneration to give to these people. The scheme will increase the purchasing power of the communal lands and enable those taking part to buy their own food and clothing."

The Minister said the Government had a fresh approach to social welfare in that its activities were oriented towards the full participation of the people in development, and maximising their self-reliance.

"In providing these services, ways and means are sought and developed to avoiding dependency. Hence our emphasis on self-reliance and co-operative action," he said.

A basic pre-requisite for eradicating poverty and for development was an increase in production and productivity in the communal areas neglected for many years. A dual economy comprising the developed and the subsistence economy had been created.

The meeting, which ends on April 11, is being attended by staff from Zimbabwe, Somalia, Zambia, Malawi, Gambia and Upper Volta.

CSO: 3400/900

COMPONENT REBUILD CENTER OPENS IN HARARE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 16 Mar 84 p 5

[Text]

THE Component Rebuild Centre (CRC) was opened in Harare last week by Mr Kumbirai Kangai, Minister of State (Industry and Technology). The Astra group expansion project has cost \$1,3 million to date.

The new facilities will provide for the overhauling of diesel engines and re-manufacture of major high cost components. CRC is the only company in the country capable of grinding crankshafts for the immense NRZ diesel and electric locomotives.

The company hopes to earn foreign currency by providing its specialised services to other member countries of the SADCC region.

Mr Geoff Hammond, the Astra Holdings director responsible for CRC, said that the official opening marked the culmination of three years of research and development.

"This complex alone has cost \$1,3 million to date with more to come. This, together with a further \$7,5 million investment in assets in Zimbabwe since independence, represents a tangible demonstration of the group's commitment to and faith in the future

of Zimbabwe."

He pointed out that in the Zimbabwe context, CRC was unique as the plant was designed to rebuild engines on a production line basis rather than merely repairing them in a general engineering workshop environment.

"We intend to re-manufacture expensive parts as opposed to simply re-machining, which is essentially a wasting process."

He gave as an example cylinder head re-manufacture undertaken by the company. Recovery of those costly items, rather than discarding them because of cracking, was important when one considered that the value of a big head was in the region of \$6 000.

He went on to say the his company's plant and equipment, particularly crankshaft grinders, boring mills, surface grinders and con-rod boring machines, had all been reconditioned at substantial cost. The work had been done by specialists outside the country so as to restore the equipment to almost original specifications.

"Our dynamometer, fuel pump test bench and engine cleaning plant are new and of the best types

available," he declared.

A Puzey & Payne truck service centre was also opened at the same time.

AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT AID INCREASING

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 16 Mar 84 p 3

[Text]

A donation of 9 000 tonnes of wheat worth about \$2 million is on its way to Zimbabwe from Australia. It should arrive in the next few weeks to help supplement the country's dwindling stocks in this third year of drought.

Confirming the food aid which has been granted to the country by the Australian Labour Government, Australian High Commissioner Mr Jeremy Hearder said in an interview with a *Gazette* reporter this week that previous food aid had been given by Australia to Zimbabwe during 1981 and 1982.

He added: "Australia's development aid is modest when compared with that of some other countries. But we like to do what we can. As to what we shall be able to do in the future, this will depend on the results of a review which is taking place in Australia now on our total overseas aid."

FIRST REVIEW

He said that this would be the first review ever to be held on Australian overseas aid schemes.

"So it will depend on what recommendations are made by the review, and on what the Australian Government decides to do about the recommendations."

He said that so far Australia's main concentration in Zimbabwe had been on government-to-government development aid. However, Australia had been involved in assisting the local private sector as well.

In 1982 a development import scheme had been signed involving

about A\$6 million. This enabled the private sector to apply through the Ministry of Trade and Commerce for certain types of equipment to be imported from Australia on grant terms, similar to a commodity aid scheme. The first consignment of equipment under this scheme was due to arrive here later this year.

Australia also mounted a stand annually at the Trade Fair in Bulawayo; had assisted a delegation representing the private and public sectors to visit Australia in 1981, and the Qantas airline direct service between Australia and Zimbabwe, (in association with Air Zimbabwe), was helping to boost tourism in this country.

"Every week now, there are Australians visiting the Victoria Falls and Hwange," he said.

On the public sector side, Mr Hearder said that a total of about 250 Australian teachers had come to work in Zimbabwe for varying terms on contract at schools around Zimbabwe. About 60 were at present teaching in this country.

In addition, other qualified Australians were working in Zimbabwe, as requested by the Government, in posts wherever they might be needed. There were now eight veterinarian scientists engaged in government work in the provinces, 17 customs officers and several engineers working with the various ministries involved in construction and water development.

"We have also recently signed a forestry research cooperation

agreement which will involve our two forestry services working together to identify the most suitable trees for growing in particular areas of Zimbabwe including communal lands," he said.

RECONSTRUCTION

"Since 1980 Australia has also given Zimbabwe more than \$1 million to help in post-war reconstruction, tentage to accommodate up to 7 000 people during the army's integration process, and also a small contribution towards SADCC. We have recently signed an agreement with the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, to assist Zimbabwe in its food security role, as this country is responsible for SADCC food security plans."

He said this would provide finance for the cost of an administrative unit which is already operational in the Ministry of Agriculture for SADCC, and that Australia would provide an Australian technical adviser to work with the unit.

"We have also been glad to have a number of students from Zimbabwe who are studying in Australia. About 30 to 40 students are nominated at any one time for these studies by the Zimbabwe Government."

Mr Hearder, who is also Australia's High Commissioner for Botswana and Ambassador to Mozambique, returns to Australia at the end of this month for re-assignment, after spending a tour of four years in Zimbabwe.

TEXTILE FIRM HOPES TO EARN \$36 MILLION IN EXPORTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Chitungwiza's Cone Textiles will earn \$36 million a year in foreign currency from exports starting in August, the managing director, Mr Victor Cohen said yesterday.

He told the Minister of State (Industry and Technology), Cde Kumbirayi Kangai, who was on a tour of the factory, that the foreign currency would be earned after the installation of two new machines worth over \$6 million which were being imported from Switzerland.

The machines are one for spinning, worth \$2,68 million, and the other for suiting and shirting fabrics, worth \$3,5 million. Mr Cohen told Cde Kangai that the total investment was over \$10 million and about 400 workers would be recruited.

"We are very pleased with the way the Ministry of Industry and Technology has responded to our projects. We are going to make about \$3 million every month in foreign currency from exporting our textile products," he said.

The firm's major export would be denims.

Cde Kangai said: "The Government believes that these two new plants are an investment in Zimbabwe, which proves that all is not bleak. Investors can still come from abroad and internally. Several businessmen have indicated that they want to open industries in Zimbabwe, and have been asking about prospects of investing."

CSO: 3400/899

FARMING COMMUNITY CONCERNED OVER GOVERNMENT'S NEW PRICE PACKAGE

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Apr 84 p 11

[Text]

THE farming community has expressed concern at the producer-price package announced on Wednesday by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman.

Soon after Senator Norman's Press conference, the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union, the Commercial Farmers' Union and the National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe, issued a joint statement of disappointment.

The statement said: "The prescribed prices appear to pay little heed to the effects of inflation on farmers' costs of production over the past season, and the additional and extreme financial difficulties caused by the drought."

PEGGED

The ZNFU President, Cde Gary Magadzire, said the price of maize pegged at \$140 a tonne had been a disappointment as ZNFU had asked for \$170 a tonne.

"The difference in these prices for the farming community is the possible struggle between survival and death," said Cde Magadzire.

"We are responsible to the nation to ensure that there is sufficient food not only for this country, but for exports as well.

"We expect Government to reciprocate to the requests of the farming community in terms of making agriculture a viable industry."

He said the costs of inputs, labour, transport, fuel and preserving maize had increased since August last year.

Of sorghum Cde Magadzire said the crop's costs of production were no different from maize and he was pleased the Government had given it the same price.

He welcomed the placing of mhunga and rapoko in the controlled commodities group as this would encourage farmers in marginal rainfall areas to go for these crops instead of maize.

There was likely to be a slight improvement in groundnut production with the 11 percent price increase from \$450 to \$500 a tonne, but ZNFU had canvassed for \$650 a tonne.

He said the seed cotton price at 75c a kg, was disappointing as the crop was the linchpin to rural development.

"It is the crop we have no doubt will change the standard of living of the developing farming communities."

The Government had given the beef industry its promised 15 percent increase. However, the gain was likely to be

wrecked by inflation on stockfeed.

"We must have pre-planting prices because the standstill prices as they appear today are going to cause many disappointments. Farmers must grow a crop with full knowledge of what to expect from it."

President of the Commercial Cotton Growers' Association, Mr Peter Flanagan said the association hoped the Government had not lost sight of the value of cotton production and would caution against standstill prices.

"Cotton growers' confidence has been building up over the past year," said Mr Flanagan. "To maintain this we believe a realistic pre-planting price will need to be announced in the very near future for the 1984-85 crop."

The chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, Mr Bud Whitaker, said the price announcement reflected a failure to cope with food pricing policies in dry seasons.

He said there was nothing in the statement to give hope for drought relief or accommodate inflation. Maize had been under-priced since 1981-82 season and hectarages were likely to continue to decline.

"It is now clear that the pre-planting price is the final price regardless of the weather and inflation, and farmers must plan accordingly," said Mr Whitaker.

"Unrealistic pricing policies do not, at the end of the day, serve the interests of either the food producer or the consumer."

The chairman of Commercial Oilseeds Producers' Association, Mr Warwick Hale, said he was "horrified" with prices announced for oilseed commodities.

"With the agonising financial situation faced by our producers, the announced prices contain no glimmer of consolation whatsoever," he said.

The Cattle Producers' Association Chairman, Mr Keith Harvey, said that since the last producer-price adjustment in March 1982, production costs had risen by 58 per cent mainly as a result of a massive increase in stockfeed prices in October last year.

By the end of February next year a further predicted increase in variable costs of some 26 per cent would have reduced gross margins to below \$10 per livestock unit in real terms.

"Under these circumstances one must expect the current process of herd liquidation to continue and the eventual road to recovery of the beef industry to be much longer and more difficult," said Mr Harvey.

● National Breweries announced yesterday that the price of barley will be \$241 a tonne for grade one in the 1984/85 season.

This aligns the barley price with the wheat price of \$250 a tonne announced on Wednesday.

SENTENCES DUE IN DROUGHT-RELIEF TRANSPORT RACKET

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Apr 84 p 1

[Text]

FIVE civil servants from three ministries are due to be sentenced today after admitting that they took bribes from businessman Samson Paweni or his agent in an alleged drought relief transport racket that cost the Government almost \$6 million.

A cafe director, who admitted bribing two of the men when acting as an agent for Paweni, is also due to be sentenced today and two directors and a general manager of Paweni Trading Corporation are due to appear to see if a certificate has been obtained banning bail for the trio.

Paweni himself is facing charges of swindling the Government of \$3 795 329,56 by falsifying claims for transporting drought-relief supplies. Although he has yet to be asked to plead, his legal advisor, Mr Peter Lloyd, has told the remand court that Paweni will deny the allegations.

The six people due for sentence today were all convicted in three separate hearings, of bribery after they pleaded guilty.

On Friday last week two officials of the Ministry of National Supplies, Gedion Muchada Govere (30) and Urayayi Samuel Zembe (28) were convicted of taking bribes totalling \$13 100. Both men had been employed by the then Ministry of Labour and Social Services when they accepted the bribes.

Govere admitted getting \$4 800 in bribes between September 1 and December 31 last year as an inducement not to reveal that certain claims made to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services for transporting drought relief were inflated and incorrect. As a result of Govere's actions the ministry was prejudiced by \$5 075 627,70.

Zembe accepted four bribes totalling

\$8 300 in December last year and January this year as an inducement not to reveal incorrect and inflated claims.

On Monday three other civil servants and a Harare businessman were convicted on bribery charges by regional magistrate Mr Des Utting. Leopold Velson Chirumanzi (32), a welfare assistant in the Ministry of Labour, Manpower, Planning and Social Welfare, received \$3 000 in bribes in September and October last year as an inducement not to reveal that drought relief transport claims were inflated and incorrect.

He told the court that his seniors in the then Ministry of Labour and Social Services were corrupt. He said he had written a minute to his director on the overcharging. Later Paweni and the then Minister of Labour and Social Services, Cde Kumbirai Kangai met.

After the meeting, claimed Chirumanzi, he was instructed by letter to allow Paweni to continue operating without a permit.

He also alleged that no action was taken over a letter from the ministry's office in Manicaland which was passed to the chief executive officer in head office. The letter alleged misconduct by Paweni's company.

At the same hearing Oscar Panganyai Chinawa (25), a clerk in the same ministry, admitted getting a \$120 bribe.

Both men were bribed by Hideaway Restaurant director Charles Haruperi (28) who was acting on behalf of Paweni.

At a later hearing on the same day before Mr Utting, John Chinaka (39) a senior executive officer in the Central Payments Office of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development was found guilty of receiving a \$6 200 bribe.

DISSIDENTS SET FIRE TO BOREHOLE RIG

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Apr 84 p 1

[Text]

Herald Correspondent : BULAWAYO.

A GROUP of armed dissidents burnt a drilling rig and a tractor last Saturday being used to sink a borehole near a school in Nkayi district.

After sending a hail of bullets through the tents of a Ministry of Water Resources and Development drilling team, the dissidents forced three team members who were on the site to douse the rig and tractor with diesel and set fire to them.

The Minister of State for Water Resources and Development, Cde Cephas Msipa, said he was deeply disappointed and angered by the incident.

"The people of Nkayi had asked us for water, and we went ahead with the drilling of boreholes. The rig only operated in Nkayi, for the benefit of the people of Nkayi. Now it will be the women and children who will suffer. The people there will see who is their enemy now."

The drilling superintendent for Matabeleland, Mr Alfred van Straaten, said a seven-man team had been drilling near Hompani School in Nkayi. They had been working on Saturday and had knocked off at 5 pm. Four of the team, including the drill operator, had gone off to buy meat and the re-

maining three stayed at the camp with their wives.

The workers were sitting outside their tents when shooting began at about 5.30 pm. They "went to ground". Mr van Straaten said.

A group of about 20 armed men then appeared and ordered the three workers to fill containers with diesel and pour it over the equipment and set it alight.

The provincial water engineer, Mr Piet Maritz, said the rig and the tractor had been damaged, "but could be repaired". The drive belt of the rig had been burnt and the engine scorched. The left-hand tyres of the tractor had been burnt and the engine damaged.

Until the rig, which had been taken to Nkayi for safekeeping, was brought to Bulawayo and was stripped for repair, it was difficult to say how extensive the damage was, he said.

The drilling rig had been donated by Unicef, one of two that had been operating exclusively in Nkayi since last year, drilling boreholes where needed, Mr Maritz said.

The only other rig to have been set ablaze was in Beitbridge district last year. That one had been donated by Sweden, he said.

CSO: 3400/899

GOVERNMENT RELEASES MINERAL PRODUCTION FIGURES

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe's mineral production last year was valued at a record \$470.5 million, a 22.8 percent rise on the 1982 figure despite a drop in the volume index, the latest Government statistics show.

The value figures are given in Zimbabwe dollars by the Central Statistical Office and while mineral prices did start rising in some areas last year the devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar undoubtedly helped to boost the value total.

Gold was once again the top mineral and is now even more dominant. The 453,000 fine ounces extracted last year were worth almost \$194 million or around 41.2 percent of the total mineral production. The gold value was a 57.9 percent rise on the previous year's for just slightly higher production.

Asbestos was the second best mineral, although it was one of the few to show a decline in value produced, from \$76.6 million in 1982 to \$69.3 million last year, with tonnages dropping even more sharply from 194,400 to 153,000 tonnes.

Other major minerals and the value of their production last year were: chrome ore \$26 million, coal (sold) \$42.2 million, copper \$32.9 million, nickel \$43.1 million, iron ore \$14.6 million, silver \$10.6 million, cobalt \$231,000, tin metal \$16.2 million and others, in total, \$21.3 million.

The volume index was just 163.2 (production in 1964 was indexed at 100) compared to 168 in 1982 and the record 205.8 in 1976 from which it has steadily declined. However, in recent months there has been cautious optimism in mining circles that the worst is over and the improvements will continue.

CSO: 3400/898

THREE TRADE UNIONS PAY BILLS, READMITTED IN ZCTU

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Apr 84 p 9

[Text] Three of the six trade unions which were expelled from the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions for not paying their monthly subscriptions have settled their arrears and have been re-admitted, the secretary-general of the ZCTU, Cde Abisha Kupfuma, said yesterday.

The re-admitted unions are the Transport and General Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Engineering Workers' Union and the Air Transport Association.

The Transport and General Workers' Union paid \$360, the Amalgamated Engineering Workers' Union \$22.76 and the Air Transport Association \$22.

The unions were expelled at the ZCTU's national executive committee meeting held last weekend.

Cde Kupfuma said besides the three expelled unions which still had to settle their arrears, there was a fourth, the General Engineering and Metal Workers' Union.

"This union paid for only three months after joining us in 1981 and has never paid anything since then. It owes the ZCTU \$4,000."

The Zimbabwe Agricultural and Plantation Workers' Union is eight months in arrears, amounting to \$885.36. The Zimbabwe Engineering, Iron and Steel Workers' Union and the Zimbabwe Municipal and Rural Councils Workers' Union are both 20 months in arrears and owe the ZCTU \$1,188.88 and \$885.36 respectively.

Cde Kupfuma said the assistant secretary-general of the ZCTU, Cde Dixon Ndawana, of the Zimbabwe Agricultural and Plantation Workers' Union, had been sacked and replaced by Cde Charles Pasipanodya.

Cde Isdore Zindonga, of the Zimbabwe Leather, Shoes and Allied Workers' Union, was elected national organising secretary.

CSO: 3400/898

BEEF EXPORTS VITAL FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe will export 45,000 tonnes of beef worth \$50 million in foreign exchange this year, the chairman of the livestock committee of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Mr Jim Sinclair, said yesterday.

Opening the annual meeting of the Zimbabwe Society for Animal Production in Harare, Mr Sinclair said the Cold Storage Commission needed \$68 million to revamp its abattoirs and deboning and chilling facilities to meet tough competition from efficient European farmers on the export market.

Since Zimbabwe's beef industry's future hinged on exports, it must gear itself to challenging competition from Argentina and Australia which dominate the European and Australian markets.

Braced

Mr Sinclair said European farmers had braced themselves to take up 62 per cent of their continental market and Zimbabwe should bear in mind that the European Economic Community had based its policy on self-sufficiency.

Zimbabwe's low-grade export beef prices were determined by European supplies and the deal to supply Angola was achieved because Europe had been going through a crisis.

"We are having problems getting into Zaire because of European supplies there. We are not competitive enough when it comes to low-grade beef on the world market though we have substantial volumes to offer.

"We can compete with the world's best in quality, but we cannot take Europe on low-grade beef," he said.

Under the Lome Convention, Zimbabwe will supply Europe with 8,100 tonnes annually, and the EEC veterinary team which has been evaluating Zimbabwe's performance should pave the way should its report be positive.

Next week another delegation from Britain and West Germany is due in Zimbabwe for a similar exercise.

"I am sure we have met EEC regulations and I see no reason why we should not be accepted," said Mr Sinclair. "Our entire future should be based on Europe because prices there are good and we have no problems."

So when the drought ends the ideal situation is to base production on high quality to avoid reliance on low-grade beef exports for ever.

The previous export strategy which had been based on South Africa should be abandoned because that market can never be regained as farmers down south were restricting foreign supply through pricing it out of their market.

Strategy

Mr Sinclair said: "There is no way we should base our strategy on the South African market. Let us look at what else we can do.

"To cope farmers need a strengthened veterinary service, substantial producer incentives and communal production should be boosted, transport bottlenecks should be eased, the National Railways of Zimbabwe should maintain their refrigerators well and there should be substantial investment in Mozambican ports."

The guest speaker was the head of animal breeding liaison group at the University of Edinburgh, Professor John King, who discussed reproduction physiology and genetic engineering.

CSO: 3400/898

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING TRAINING CENTER

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] The Government is to build a \$1 million agricultural engineering training centre at Hatcliffe Estate in Harare to train extension officers and farmers in the operation and maintenance of agricultural machinery.

The centre, which is to be built within the complex of the Institute of Agricultural Engineering, will form part of the engineering branch of Agritex and will be operated in conjunction with the IAE.

The senior farm buildings' architect for Agritex, Mr Robert Small, told THE HERALD that West Germany had provided about \$1.5 million for equipping the centre and for instructors. The Government is providing money for the buildings.

Mr Small said the centre would be built in three phases. "Phase one will involve the construction of hostels and a dining hall and kitchen block for 40 course participants. In phase two an animal-power training unit for 20 participants will be built as well as a tractor-power training unit for 20 participants and a tractor and equipment storage shed and lubrication and wash bay."

The administration block and staff housing will be built in phase three of the project.

Three Zimbabwean instructors for the centre are being trained at the German training centre for agricultural engineering and will return to the country in December. Seven instructors are being trained locally.

West German aid to the centre is being administered by the German Agency for Technical Co-operation. The agency already has a project manager at the centre, Mr Piet Rijk, and an animal husbandry specialist, Mr Rene Fischer.

Mr Rijk said the agency would bring in farm machinery, tractors, vehicles, workshop tools, and training equipment for the centre. Agency personnel would also prepare training material.

CSO: 3400/898

NEW GOLD MINE AT FILABUSI TO BE MINED BY UK FIRM

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo--A London-based multinational corporation, Cluff Oil, has announced plans to start extracting gold ore from a new mine at Filabusi in June.

According to a report in the latest issue of the Chamber of Mines journal, the mine is situated on two blocks of claims adjacent to Marvel Mine, and could return profit at a gold price of US\$350 an ounce.

The two claims are called His Majesty and Elizabeth respectively, and the new mine has been named Royal Family. Ore extraction will be from three deposits of generally low grade, with a number of higher grade sections.

Mining will be by opencast method from three strips, the largest of which will be about 25m wide and 100m long.

The mining operations will be carried out through the corporation's wholly-owned subsidiary in Zimbabwe, Cluff Mineral Exploration (Zimbabwe) Limited.

The report says the company discovered the gold deposits during extensive exploration aimed at locating sulphide ore bodies suitable for underground mining.

The report does not, however, indicate the total amount of money invested in the project, or the number of jobs which will be created by the operation of the mine.

CSO: 3400/898

BRIEFS

NEW DISTILLERY--A \$500,000 distillery is to be commissioned soon at Alka Chemical Industries in Harare to manufacture alcohol and solvents from cane spirit, the chairman of Alka, Dr Roland Johnson, said yesterday. Dr Johnson told THE HERALD that the distillery, which will have a production capacity of 31,000 litres a day, will use 100 percent local content to manufacture the spirits which were previously imported. The distillery will manufacture industrial methylated spirit, coloured methylated spirit, alcohol solvents, and absolute alcohols. The users are the paint, ink, chemical, printing, rubber, leather and automotive industries. He said the coloured methylated spirit would be used by the mining industry and the industrial spirit would be used by the plastic and paint industries. The equipment for the distillery was designed by the company's engineers and manufactured locally. The imported content for the plant was only 5 percent. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Apr 84 p 3]

CSC BUYS DROUGHT CATTLE--The Cold Storage Commission has bought 52,000 head of cattle from several areas affected by the drought, a CSC spokesman said yesterday. About half the cattle came from the communal lands. In a statement, the spokesman said the 1984 drought relief exercise, which is strongly backed by the Government, was designed to reduce pressure on available grazing lands. CSC cattle-buying teams were expected to complete the exercise in south-eastern Zimbabwe soon, before moving to western Matabeleland. Similar sales had also been planned at all districts with suitable facilities. He said 26,000 cattle had been purchased from commercial farmers in terms of the residual buying scheme; 1,000 in terms of the intervention buying programme at commercial cattle sales, and 25,000 were purchased at sales in the communal lands. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Apr 84 p 3]

JAPANESE SURVEY MISSION--Japan wants better relations with Africa and part of that effort was to establish long-term economic contact, the chairman of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Mr Masao Kanamori, said in Harare yesterday. Mr Kanamori, who is leading a 27-member high level delegation from Japan's top companies, said the mission was purely an explorative one to see what both countries expected from each other. "We have been sent by our Ministry of Foreign Affairs to observe and look at opportunities and upon our return will make constructive recommendations on the measures to be taken by Japan." The mission, which will spend two days in the country, is today expected to meet: the Minister of State (Industry and Technology) Cde

Kumbirai Kangai; the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Cde Richard Hove; and the Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Moton Malianga. They are also expected to meet business and community leaders.
[Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Apr 84 p 6]

RAINS SAVE GWANDA GRAZING--Agritex officials in Gwanda have predicted fewer cattle deaths this year following heavy rains for two successive weekends. A spokesman for Agritex regional office in Gwanda said that although there was a problem of over-stocking, survival chances at the Bulawayo magist- been great. [as published] Grass had been revived throughout the area. He said all that was needed was for a few more people to respond to calls to destock. "We might then experience an improvement in the beef industry in the province," he said. Meanwhile, more than half of the 105,000 cattle known to be in Chibi at the end of 1982 have died due to the drought, Nyaningwe district chairman, Cde Peter Kushanda, has said. Speaking at a farmers field day at Madhlangove in Chibi, Cde Kushanda said, however, Chibi had five designated areas supplied with dams and so there could be sufficient water for irrigation. About 7,000 people in Chibi central would not feel the full effect of the drought because irrigation schemes at Makonese and Msuvuugwa had done well this season.--Ziana. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 3 Apr 84 p 1]

TOBACCO EXPORTS--Foreign-exchange earnings from Zimbabwe's tobacco could top \$200 million for the first time, if 1983/84 crop forecasts are accurate. This would make tobacco the country's largest single-earner of foreign exchange, exceeding even the value of gold sales. The Zimbabwe Tobacco Association has announced that the crop could total 110 million kilograms this season, 15 percent above last year's figure. According to the Reserve Bank, last-year's record crop of 92,8m kg earned \$175,3m at an average price of 188,82 cents per kg. This was 12.8 percent up on the ruling price in 1982. Even if the average price does not increase, this year's crop at the projected figure would earn \$207m. With some growers forecasting an above-average crop, eventual earnings of the tobacco industry could be considerably above this figure. If a 10 percent increase on the 1982/83 price were to occur, Zimbabwe's tobacco farmers could earn \$228m for the country.
[Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 16 Mar 84 p 1]

ZCTU WORKERS' ADVISORY COUNCIL--The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, ZCTU, is considering establishing a high-powered workers' advisory council to ensure genuine workers' participation in all industry. This was said by the president of the ZCTU, Comrade Alfred (Makwarimba), when he spoke at the workers' day celebrations at Rufaro Stadium yesterday. Comrade Makwarimba said the organization will tackle difficult labor problems and submit proposals to the government. He pointed out that the workers' advisory council would act as a buffer between the government, workers, and management. The ZCTU president also disclosed that his organization is to establish an economic and research department to study all economic aspects affecting workers in general. [Text] [MB021620 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 May 84]

VOTERS URGED TO REGISTER--Zimbabweans have been urged to register as voters to ensure fair elections during the next general election. The call was made by the minister of national supplies, Comrade Enos Nkala, when he addressed a rally at (Nkayi) Business Center yesterday. Comrade Nkala said more and more people are rallying behind ZANU-PF because they have seen that the party listens to the interests of the masses. Speaking on the same occasion, the minister of transport, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, urged the people of (Nkayi) to unite in the fight against the dissidents who are killing and harrassing the people of Zimbabwe. Comrade Ushewokunze said the government will spare no effort in its determination to eradicate banditry. [Text] [MB070756 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 May 84]

CSO: 3400/930

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

21 May 1984